PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,151—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 29-12 per
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Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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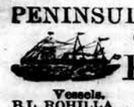
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th June,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3335	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2351	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 29 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
HELIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 150.

Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Both 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at Specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARIENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Touching at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Port Said and Trieste.

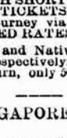
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ARIOSTO	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

Cargo received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
No. 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASIA ..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell ... to sail 17th June.
S.S. PERSIA .... 3547 T. R. Hutchison ... to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, for foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 13th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1890. Agents

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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CALVERT'S PATENT SOLUBLE CRESOL,

THE BEST DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER.

THIS fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion, and is extremely useful in destroying the lower forms of Insect and Vegetable Life, and in preventing putrefactive change.

Its antiseptic strength is much above that of any other "Soluble" disinfectant, and is cheaper and more effective.

Extremely useful in destroying White Ants and other Insects, or for removing Vermin from Cattle and Dogs.

NOW USED By THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 12, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

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LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	Rs 800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

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FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. :—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
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"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

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FRENCH & AUSTRALIAN CLARETS.

FRENCH.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Julien Medoc per doz.	11 8	6 8
Pauillac do. ,,	15 0	8 4
Dejeuner ,,	12 0	...
Chateau Lamarque ,,	11 0	10 0
Margaux Medoc ,,	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose ,,	27 0	14 8
Do. Lafitte ,,	34 0	18 0

AUSTRALIAN.	Qts. Rs. a.
Oceana Claret per doz.	12 8
Oceana Margaux ,,	21 0
Oceana Hermitage ,,	20 4
Oceana St. Hubert's ,,	20 0
Oceana Chassellas St. Hubert's ,,	21 0
Oceana Hock ,,	21 0

The above are most carefully selected and shipped direct from the Growers.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
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IS NON-CORROSIVE.
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CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

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,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

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THE subjoined SPECIALTIES are well worth the careful notice of our Constituents. Every care and attention is employed in their preparation, and they are guaranteed as being equal to anything imported.

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KEMP'S Areca-nut Tooth Paste, Re. 1 pot.
KEMP'S Aromatized Castor Oil, Re. 1-4 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Bael, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
KEMP'S Arrowroot and Pomegranate, Rs. 2-8 bottle.
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KEMP'S Hair Douche, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 bottle.
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KEMP'S Nutritive Extract, Re. 1 and Rs. 2 bottle.
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KEMP'S Quinine Wine, Rs. 22 doz.
KEMP'S Rhamnus Frangula, Re. 1-12 bottle.
KEMP'S Rheumatikon, Re. 1 bottle.
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KEMP'S Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 bottle.
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KEMP'S Vivone, Rs. 2, doz. bottles.
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KEMP AND CO, LD., BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years.	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." "Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lee (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: inestimable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq.; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BODYLESS LADY!

Now on Exhibition for a Few Days in the

GAIETY THEATRE.

This wonderful and extraordinary phenomenon, who has been for two years past the marvel of the Scientific World, is now holding daily Seeance from 4 to 10 p.m. No one should fail to see her before her return to the Continent. She can converse fluently with those who care to engage her in conversation: her bust and handsome face are well developed, but of LIMBS SHE HAS NONE. This LADY who has been exhibiting before wondering thousands every night, IN THE ROYAL TIVOLI GARDENS, CALCUTTA, has been commented on as being A MARVEL!!

Admission, Annas FOUR only.

NOTICE.

SIX CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police, on the 13th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th June, 1890.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890, and appointing Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary,
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Bombay, 16th June, 1890.

FOR

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,

USE

Sir MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

☞ Contains no Opiate.

VEGETABLE,

PALATABLE,

RELIABLE.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS just received and opened out:—

"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves	All suitable for
"AIDRESS" ditto.	Wood, Coal or Coke
"NEW FORTRESS" ditto.	fuel.

Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER.
FOR KEROSINE OIL,
With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES.
For Damp Localities,
Three varieties with Piping complete.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.
Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue lined; very handsome and of best Quality.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors; splendid wear.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

TABLE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH,
REAL DOWN PILLOWS,
COUNTERPANES,
&c., &c.

Complete and Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

PERFECT "CONDITIONERS."
For promoting and assisting the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos during the MONSOON.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the will of THAKAR UMARSI HEWJEE, of Vinjan, a town in the Territories of HIS HIGHNESS the RAO of CUTCH, Hindoo, deceased.

MANIBAI the daughter of the said deceased, the Executrix, according to the tenor of the said will.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 11th day of June, 1890.
MESSRS. PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of KHAMISA Saleh Mahomed, Memon, lately a dealer in Piece-goods and Hosiery, and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the twenty-fifth day of June, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvent above named for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the twelfth day of May last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday, the said twenty-fifth day of June, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and Ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of June, 1890.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALWAYS BUY
GENUINE GOODS,
SUCH AS

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES by John Jones, GOLD WATCHES by Jas. McCabe. Warranted 18 ct. Gold full-size Albert Chains.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WATERPROOF SHEETING,
36 Inches in breath.
Rs. 1-8 per yard.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoti s.
12 cases white ground prints.
1 case 15 pieces coloured silk.
1 case 3 pieces velvet.
1 case 150 bundles silk embroidered velvet borders.
1 lot of sundry crockery, washing sets, plates, cups, &c.
1 lot victoria bed covers.
1 lot of 16 clarabellas or musical boxes with bells.
1 Instantantograph & plate camera by Lancaster and Son, instantaneous lens stand, dark slides, porcelain and vulcanite dishes, printing frames, ruby lamp, pestle and mortar, dry plates, chemical, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—1-49—49 drums each 5 gallons raw linseed oil.

On Account and the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee.
1 case 30 Perry's table.
1 " 12 " "
1 trunk 27 inches. "
1 cash box 10 inches Hobb's lock.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. A. S. Headlam, consisting of wearing apparel, telescope, sword, silver, Dutch working silver and copper coins, album, steel trunks, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. W. ATKINSON, consisting of wearing apparel, Gladstone bag, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 high-wheeled dog-cart, in good order, with a bay waler mare, about 8 years old, and harness, a handsome turn-out.
1 strong serviceable office shigram,
1 strong double-seated broughem,
1 handsome chesnut galloway. 5 years, goes well in saddle.
An English-built light office brougham, with a young Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SOUND WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close account.

A consignment of superior sound wines, consisting of curacao kumel and cacao liquor, maraschino, St. Julien, margaux, chateau lafitte, and chateau larose claret, table wine in quarts and pints, &c.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Byramjee Hormusjee Lane within the Fort, by order and in the warehouse of Messrs. Kaikhusbroo Meherban & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha—

33 khisas and jottas Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th instant, under the instructions of the mortgagee, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor, Hubibkhan valad Ismailkhan Pathan, by virtue of the power of sale given to them under an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th November, 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground, situate on the east side of Negpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages or tenements built or standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under old No. 6, and new ward No. 3616, streets Nos. 20, and 24, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five decimal ninety-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said property is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hassamkhan Ladkhan, on or towards the south by the house of Syed Abrahim, on or towards the east by the lane of Peerkhan Ladkhan, and on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Soolar, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Habibkhan valad Ismailkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, under the instructions of the mortgagees, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor, Hajeeani Hajrabai, widow.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, and premisses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Rungari Moholla or Abdool Rahiman Street, without out the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1418, new No. 7203, old survey No. 1058, and new survey No. 1983, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Ally Sulleman, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the south by the house of Allani Moos, and on or towards the west by the Rungari Moholla or Abdool Rahimon Street, and fronting thereto, and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 31, and street No. 117 to 119, and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the said Hajeeani Hajrabai, widow, and her tenants.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Sha Motichund Hurrukchund, and by order of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee—

1 bundle real pearls, weighing about 2,700 carats.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs. Rallí Brothers, and by their order the undermentioned Hessians on account and at the risk of Mr. Adat Damjee:—

11 bales Hessians, 45in. by 12 oz., of Hastings Mill, ex s.s. "Sirdhana."

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, &c.

10 bales coloured cotton flannel.
7 " grey T. cloth
36 " grey shirtings.
10 " grey mandapollams.
4 " white handkerchiefs.
1 " white bookmuslins.
3 cases stout brown British half hose.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL,

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA,

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view, and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, WITHOUT RESERVE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassum, insolvents, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid, Esq., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government tenure land or ground with chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4, 7, 11, 13, 17, 27, 30, 33, 34, and new Nos. 15760, 15799, 15774, 15779, 15789, 15791, 15885, 15812, 15815, and new survey Nos. 6 to 16, 17, 19, 4 to 10, 12, 14, and bounded on the east by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee, on the west by the vacant ground of Heerjee Dharsey, on the north by the vacant ground of Pedro Alan Patell, and on the north by the property of Chundoo Moolji, and containing by admeasurement 5,253 square yards or thereabouts, and formerly and present in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPORE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ardaseer Bomanjee, Kandawalla, insolvent, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1882, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 5th day of August, 1884, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Fazendari ground, with the messuages, tenements or houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the old Sonapore Road, admeasuring 715 1-9th square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east partly by Ardeseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west partly by the house of Jiwanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, on the north by the said Old Sonapore Road, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 44, 45 and 46, respectively.

Secondly—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at old Sonapore Road, in Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1034 and new survey No. 2185, and bounded on the east and south by the said Kandawalla Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Thirdly—All that piece of Government ground with the yadjan shed standing thereon, situate at the old Sonapore Road aforesaid, admeasuring 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Nos. 1, 11, and new survey Nos. 2287 and 2313 and bounded on the east by the property of the said Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, on the west by the property of Dhurma Coloo, on the north by the property of Edulje Bomanjee Dharoocha, and partly by the property of Jeewanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, and on the south by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said cadjan shed was formerly and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ALLI UMAR STREET, AND 2ND KUMBHARVADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and hours by order of the mortgagees Jenarayan Sitaram and Jenarayan Hardwar and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mistri Allarakhia Arab, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Rahimabai and Fatmabai, widows of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab, (two of such heirs and legal representatives as aforesaid), the following properties, viz:—

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., respectively, the following lots, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, on the West side of Alli Umar Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1s3-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 960, 961 and 961, New 2572, old old survey No. 1952, and new survey No. 4176, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 6050, and street Nos. 55, 55-60 and 62, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street, aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by a Gulli of the premises now being described, and beyond that by property of Davud Umar Kadia, and on the south by the property of Khatri Jusab Jaya.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Alli Umar Street, fronting the said street, on the west side thereof in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 110 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises formerly consisted of two different pieces of land and dwelling-houses standing thereon, and are secondly and fourthly described in the deeds of mortgage and further charge as follows: namely:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Alli Umar Street, fronting the said street on the west side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 53 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 994, new No. 8176, old survey No. 1-1935, and new survey No. 1171, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward No. 6050, and streets Nos. 34 and 35, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Issak Alli Basha, and on the south by the house of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab, hereinafter described,

And

all that piece of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Alli Umar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 995, and new Survey No. 1170 formerly assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 7, and now under No. 6004, and street Nos. 39 and 42, and bounded on the east by the Alli Umar Street aforesaid, on the west side by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Memon Haji Issak Adam and on the south by the house of the said Mistri Alarakhia Arab

on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June 1890, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the second Khumbharvada Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,115, new No. 10012, old survey No. 1-1457, and new survey No. 634, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward No. 7630 and 7631, and street No. 215, and (1) and bounded on the east by a Sweepers' passage, on the west by the 2nd Kumbharvada Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Bapuji Sorabji, and on the south by the house of Thakar Jeram shivji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and Mr. Shamrao Panduraug, Solicitor to the mortgagees, at his office No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. the stock-in-trade of a gentleman, consisting of assorted perfumery, toilet requisites, show cases, counter glass door cupboard, circular, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, presses, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions of the Executors and Executrix of the Estate and Effects of the late Anand Dya, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Wednesday, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land.

LOT No. 1 AT 1 P.M.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road in the subdistrict of Maudvie, containing by admeasurement (9492) square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3503 and 53, and new Nos. 11938, 11938A, and 11938B, and bounded on the east by the Government ground on the west by Nowlia Girdhar, on the north by the Water passage, and on the south partly by the ground of Anand Dya, and partly by the ground of Pandu Manadu, and the said land was formerly in the possession of Agostinho Simao DeSouza Rawen, Simao DeSouza Javoobai, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 and 206, and new No. 11925 and survey No. 1946, containing 5021 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandez, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anund Dya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles and Matthias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT No. 3, AT 5 P.M.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2-8, 2-9 and 2-7, containing by admeasurement (3090) square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Senor Gregorio Joao Fernandes, on or towards the west by the ground of Manuel Barreto, on or towards the north by the ground of Agostinho Simao de Souza, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th June, 1890.

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S FRENCH POLISH.

I THE Undersigned SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY, Trading in Jugjivan Kika Street, do hereby admit that I have SOLD FRENCH POLISH manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co., of London, as "LAL MUHUR" French Polish, and that I did this knowing that Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD and Clark's French Polish has been known on the Bazaar as "Lal Mohur" French Polish for several years and so advertised in the Vernacular papers. I was enabled to sell Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co's "Balloon brand" French Polish as "Lal Mohur" owing to the label being stamped with red medals. I hereby PUBLICLY APOLOGISE for having so acted, and promise that I will never in future import or sell, or permit my servants to sell, any French Polish in tins bearing a red medal or red medals on the label manufactured by any other makers than Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark.

સુલેમાનજી નુરભાઇ દા૦ પોતે.

i.e., SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY.
His own handwriting.

Bombay, June 13th, 1890.

CAUTION.

DEALERS are WARNED that we shall not be content with a SIMPLE APOLOGY NEXT TIME we find anyone selling another Firm's Polish as "Lal Mohur."

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, June 13th.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 13th Instant, till the end of the month ANY DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited, 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, LONDON

HEREBY notify that the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, 49, Pall Mall, London, has no connection with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited, for supplying Indian requirements direct from Bombay.

H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

THE ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, 49, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Hereby notify they are not the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, but are a Company as above formed for India alone.

This Company for the SECOND time desire to express their thanks and acknowledgments to the Directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Victoria Street, London, (with which this Association is not connected) for having specially drawn attention to the fact a second time.

Applications, however, from any Shareholder in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society will be fully considered.

J. SINGLETON HOOPER,
Deputy Manager,
Watson's Hotel, Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of drug-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum revenue, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimum fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 300 tons TEAKWOOD SQUARED LOG TIMBER under two separate Specifications for early delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m (Gunfire) Monday, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper Office, Parel, 7th June, 1890.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and duties imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3. The form of Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, the 19th June, 1890.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1890-91."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted the deposit, when made in Currency Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 19th June 1890, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will be issued for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid.

9. The deposits or Tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is in other respects the best Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted Tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 19th July, 1890, one-third on 19th August, 1890, and one-third on 19th September, 1890.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September, 1890.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the Tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will then be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890, at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 17th May, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal five per cent. Loan for 1890-91, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every one hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes or a Cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

A BOON TO MEN. Whoever from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4-8 for one year, 2-8 for 6 months, 1-8 for 3 months. Re. 0-6 per month in advance, postage extra.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	335xd
Bombay Cotton reufs Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	50	200	200	16	95
East India	350	1,880	1,880	55	345
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
Fort	400	250	..	..	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	50	535
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	250	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50)
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	450
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly Divd.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	415
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9¼pr.ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	£25xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	40	765
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	240
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	490
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	720
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,130
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c:	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pilo	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	80 Dvd.	675 / div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	10
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Princeof Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,200xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-3	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 10th June :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,26,129	Inc.
Do. at Branches	41,80,059	,,
Other Deposits	19,05,232	,,
Post Bills	1,67,044	,,

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	89,915	Dec.
Loans	11,41,585	,,
Accounts of Credit	1,08,256	,,
Mercantile Bills	7,49,505	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	27,47,775	,,
Do. at Branches	43,25,579	,,

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 10 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 3	0 1 6
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8

GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
,, common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree ,, per maund	3 0 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0

GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 12 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 14 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 6 0
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	2 8 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 0 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 4 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 8 0
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	3 2 0
,, Dall, 1st sort	5 0 0
,, ,, 2nd sort	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 2 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 8 0
Kong, per phurra	3 4 0

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	3 14 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	3 14 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2 8 0
Castor oil, Calcutta	0 4 6

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

VEGETABLES—	
Onions, per seer	0 0 2
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 0
Beet, small	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 3 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 3
French Beans, per seer	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Cucumbers per dozen	1 0 0
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 6 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 3 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
,, Hens, each	3 0 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	10	30	...	25
Suez	15	1	55	1	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	10	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	8	...	2
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Thibet (s), from Hongkong ; and Lansdowne Tower (s), Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Megna (s), for Coconada ; and Suez (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Wennington Hall (s), for Antwerp ; Clan Maclean (s), Liverpool ; Hurworth (-), Port Said ; Simla (s), Persian Gulf ; and Maria Teresa (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri and the s. s. Glenmorven entered, and the s. s. Swordsman left the dock on Friday ; the s. s. Sultan and Purulia entered, and the s. s. Maple Branch left on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mecca left and the s. s. Katpurthala left the dock on Friday and Saturday respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th June, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 25, viz., 1s. 6d. per rupee.

PRAW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow, belonging to Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, laden with boxes of loafsugar, sank early on Saturday morning, in the harbour, opposite the Grand Arsenal.

FRAUD ON AN INSURANCE OFFICE.—Late on Saturday evening, on an application made in Chambers by Mr. Payne, solicitor, on behalf of an Insurance Office, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, directed a warrant to issue against the accused person. The application being made in private, the name of the party implicated has not yet transpired.

LOST PROPERTY.—Ramjee Thakursey, residing at New Hunooman Lue, reports that his daughter, named Dhunbai, on the 12th instant, lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 175, somewhere between his residence and Bhuleshwar.—Dwarkadass Gungadas, residing at Catholic Street, reports having dropped a promissory note for Rs. 500, somewhere between Thakordwar and the Fort, on Friday last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p. m. :—

Quadrille.....Pantomime.....Coote.
Song.....Berceuse.....P. Scott.
Polka .....Bonne Bouche .....Waldteufel.
Selection .....Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Valse .....Venetia .....Lowthian.
Galop .....Otto.....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About 6 p.m., on Saturday last, two horses of the Tramway Company, with the coupling chains, came running from the direction of the Bazaar Gate Gardens, to Hornby Road, where a carriage of Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, of the Fine Arts Gallery, was standing. The carriage was smashed by the tramway horses ; Mr. Dinshaw's coachman was thrown down ; while his horse dragging the pole and front wheels of his carriage, bolted, and, in entering the compound of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's family residence in the same street, was injured. One of the Tramway horses, which received a deep wound in the chest, bled profusely, and died in a few minutes.

MEETING AT VIJAPUR.—A public meeting was held at Vijapur, on the 9th instant, by the Mahajans, in recognition of the appointment of Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasabhai to the Dewanate of the Baroda State, The divisional Naeb Sooba and the local officials, with the boys and girls from the Guzerati,and Oordoo Schools were also invited. Rao Saheb R. M. Kelkar (Naeb Sooba and First-class Magistrate of the Division) was invited to the presidential seat. The ceremonies opened with a brief description of the public life of the Dewan Bahadoor, which terminated with applause from all sides. Then followed the enthusiastic recitation of poetry, suitable to the occasion, by the boys and girls from the Guzerati and Oordoo Schools. The gathering was picturesque and dispersed with the usual distribution of atar, pan-supari, and sugar.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday evening, a Hindoo merchant, named Jugjeevun Raveeshunker, appeared before Mr. Cooper with his solicitor, Mr. Brown, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of his servant, Ruttonsey Raysee, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,500. The applicant gave the accused a sum of Rs. 19,900 on Saturday, for the purpose of making payments due on certain hoondees. He accounted later in the day for Rs. 5,400, but with regard to the large balance he made a statement to the effect that one Nursey, a Lohana, who met him on the road, and two other persons, who joined him subsequently, took him to a room of a house in Gulial Wady. They had some conversation there, after which they robbed him of the money, and ran away. His Worship granted a warrant against Ruttonsey on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and against Nursey Lohana on a charge of robbery.

THE SOCIABLE BANDSMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hassan Khan Nubi Khan, a native bandsman of the 4th Bombay Rifles, was charged by Constable Ellis, with criminal trespass, committed on the 13th instant. About 5 o'clock in the evening on that occasion, as the woman Nurzibund stated, the accused entered her house, which is in a building at the Frere Road, and lifting the purdah of her room, walked in, and seized her by both her hands, threatening to draw a knife across her throat should she attempt to scream for assistance. Fearless of the consequences of the intruder's threat Nurzibund called for assistance, which was quickly responded to by a groom appearing on the scene. A few minutes after, her husband, who served as a butler and who happened to be in the kitchen rushed in viewing the attitude of the soldier, and learning what had occurred from his wife, the butler made him over to the police. Hassan's grounds of defence to the magistrate were that he had been invited that evening to sing and play music at a Parsi Club in the same building. Availing himself of the opportunity he became somewhat intoxicated, but had not, as was represented by the complainant, entered her rooms. Whilst passing by the door he merely questioned her as to the locality of the club, the conversation incurring the censure of the husband, who instituted proceedings against him for the familiarity. The Magistrate, before establishing the charge against the accused, questioned Lieutenant J. C. Keown as to the conduct of the prisoner. He corroborated the statements of the accused as having been reported for being drunk on several occasions. His Worship then altered the charge to one of being drunk and disorderly, and fined the delinquent Rs. 10.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebhai's appeal :—

	Rs.
Already acknowleged	403
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.	25
Naronji Purmanund	10
Rustomjee Dadabhoy Jijina	5
A Poor Parsee	5
A Zoroastrian	5
J. D. C.	5
A. Rustomjee	5
K. A.	1
A Hindoo Sympathiser	1
D. H.	2
A Parsee	10

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s ½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

91-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Oodeykaran Dowlutram vs Amulukchand Maneckram.
216-90—Ardesir, H and D—Manoredas Hurukchund vs Bhut Mooljі Kurson.
215-90—Mirza H K—Doulat Jan vs Nowroz Nusserwanji.
236-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotum Narronji and others vs Ramcouverbai.
241-90—Mirza H K—Vajirunbebee vs Hora Alibhai Ismailji Nulavalla and others.
1-90—Thakurdas, D and C—H H Syed Ali vs S S. "Malacca."

Defended New Long Causes.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Sidhambaram Coutyar and others vs Virbhau Khialdas and another—Conroy and B. Part heard.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
615-77—Craigie, L and O—Kevulchund alias Bapoobhoy Vyachund vs Oomedram Chubildas and another—Tyabji and D, and Jefferson, B, D, and K.
100-90—For M H Khan, a pauper—Bapoo Gamaji vs. Dadabhai Bomonjee and another—Ardasir, H, and D, and in person.
103-90—Crawford, B, B, and B—Siskurnen Samirmul vs Tejmul Nathumul and others—D S Garud.
703-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs. Antonio Joze Duarte and others—H. Bicknell.
72-90—Mansukial, D, and J—Bai Shiri vs Suleman Ahmedbhai—M H Khan.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co—Jefferson, D and K—Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

661—89—Thakurdas, D and C—Peerbhoy Rajbhoy vs Esmail Khairaj and others—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard.
13-90—B. Skipsey—Estherbai vs Abdulla Merally Dhurmsey.—Thakoredas, D and C.
55-90—Chalk, W and S—Balwantrao Sadashiv and another vs Bhagwantrao Sadashiv and others. Crawford, B., B. and B, ; and in person.
633-89—In person, a pauper—Khatizabebee and another vs Fatmabebee and another—Tyabji and D.
16-90—M H Khan, for pauper—Kessowlal Dulputram vs Narotumdas Tapidas and another—Tyabji and D.
10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellabhai Aspal vs Nurseo Gungaram and others—Crawford, B, B and B.
697-89—Tyabjee and D—Wishvanath Rughubhai vs Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.—Mansuklal, D and J.
62-90—Khunderao M—Amoolakchund Manekram vs Oodeykuran Dowlutram—Jefferson, B D and K.
57-90—Ardeser, H and D—Esmail Khairaj vs Rama Vanna and others—Pestonji and R.
5-90—Conroy and B—Serafina De Ga vs E C K Ollivant.
498-89—Little, S F and N—The Advocate-General vs Kitbai—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For Consent Decree.

100-89—Little, S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D and Thakurdas, D and C.
101-89—Little, S F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D and Thakurdas, D. and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

664-89—Wadia and G.—Kondonbai vs. Haji Hassan Lulbhai—Shamrao P. Part heard.
685-89—Wadia and G.—Shivnarayen Muthuradas and others vs C. A. Beyts and others—Little, S. F. and N. Part heard.

For hearing on Preliminary Issues.

644-89—In person a pauper. Kissan Tuljaram vs. Gungadas Jumnadas and others—Tyabji and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

598-89—Wadia and G—Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff vs. Mohidin Abdool Rehman and another. Payne, G and S.
694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S V Dhurandhur.—Ardesir, H and D.
716-89—Ardesir, H and D—Abdoola Hoosen Noormahomed vs Ahmedboy Hubbibhoy and another.—Crawford, B, B and B.
534-89—In person, a pauper. Ameeroodin Gulam Russool vs Abdoolrowf Hassan Meya.—Tyabji and D.
139-89—Conroy and B—Bai Rukhmabai vs Daji Sadu and others—J C Cama.
675-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another vs. Munilal Ramnarayen and another—D S Garud.
508-90—Little, S F and N—Vulubdas Gordhundas and others vs Tookaram Tatia and another—M D and J.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Innishowen Head s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 80 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 500 bales cottonfly, Pragji, Heerjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.
Aston Hall s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sir Charles, Forbes and Co ; 99 cwts myrabollams, A V Chhatra and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,670 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 240 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 118 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bussorah s—5,625 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Glenmorven s—500 cwts horns, R. Kaderbhoy ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed and 4,092 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nedjed s—130 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gambia s—4,002 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,999½ cwts poppyseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 1,366 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kt Companion s—745 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 600 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, and 1,444 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Nedjed s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Staffa s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Maria Teresa s—5 cwts rough garnet stones, O H Nazar and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 252 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, M Tunsookrai ; 92 bales cotton, David, Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 64 cwts sharkfins, &c, H. Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 37 cwts sharkfins, &c, Rahimtolla Vursey ; 25 cwts olibanum, &c, H M Jewraz ; 30 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 3 cwts stone, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Sun Mills ; 85 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nevasa s—270 bales cotton, R Luchmidass.

KEMP & Co's EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Suez, 1,366 tons, Captain A Wood, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Clan Maclean 1,476 tons, Captain J E Roberts, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Hurworth, 1,567 tons, Captain John Bailey, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain Charles

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

WHAT can you expect CHEAPER than a KIOTO DINNER SET of 30 Pieces, for 6 Persons, Rs. 16 only, and a TEA SET of 27 Pieces, Rs 6-14 only—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

A COTTON GODOWN, at Colaba, TO BE LET, immediately. Apply at the Office of the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CRICKET.—Our "Patent Removable Spikes can be fixed to any ordinary Boots or Shoes in one minute.—Price Re. 1-8 per set. H. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

ANY ONE possessing a Rubber Stamp not giving a clear impression can send it to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, to be replaced with a genuine one at half the cost.

THE POONA GUIDE for 1890 is now in the Press and will be published shortly. Merchants and Firms intending to give their ADVERTISEMENTS for the Guide, are requested to do so at *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona, as early as possible.

WANTED,—A SALESMAN, who could influence business in Piece-Goods and YARNS, for a Mercantile Firm. Apply to "B. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent man acquainted with CARDING and SPINNING to SUPERINTEND the erection of Machinery of the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company's Mills and to act as Manager after the erection is completed. Apply in writing only up to 21st instant, with testimonials, stating terms, to NENSEY SPENCER and Co., Agents.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent and well-experienced First Class ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Cotton Mill in Bombay. Apply to "N. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, to take entire charge of an Up-country business. Must have had experience. Apply by letter to No. "500," care of this paper.

WANTED a 1st and 2nd MATE for a Country Vessel. Must understand the Native Language. Apply, JAMSHEDJEE JEHANGEERJEE DUBASH, 18, Forbes Street.

WANTED, a respectable Lady, to teach English and Needlework to a Hindu Lady. Apply to "T." care of this paper, stating terms, with testimonials.

TO LET for six months.—A fine BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished with Garden, suitable for a Chummery or two married couple. Very moderate rates. Apply to "77," care of this paper.

ICE MACHINES (Ether) 1 to 20 tons Improved System Erected, Worked and Guaranteed 200 lbs. a Rupee. Apply, S. B. FRASER, Agents, Girgaum B. Road.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 36 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air Guns always on hand.—STAFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just received per S. S. Rome, a large and varied assortment of WATERPROOFS, suitable for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN, —Thick Overcoats and Head Coverings, at Rs. 5-8. Also Waterproof Sheeting of all sizes. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

R. D. LAWRENCE & CO., Painters and House Decorators.—Work done neatly and at moderate prices, No. 1, Bake House Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

ANOTHER drop of ¼d. in the price of Bar Silver took place in London yesterday, making the quotation 47¾d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination at Thursday's quotations. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 97½; although the market rates of discount were advanced ¼ per cent., say, to 2¾ for short London Bills, and to 3 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. The Exchange Banks'-buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was reduced yesterday by ¼d., making it stand at 1s. 5⅞. The weekly Specie Shipments consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for this port. Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·18; French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 92¾. The New Oriental Bank Corporation has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, carrying forward and placing to Reserve £27,000.

In General Produce, the Linseed Market was quiet, Bombay seed being still quoted at 43s. 6d. per quarter ex-quay, both on the spot and to arrive. Arrival quotations for Rapeseed come unchanged; as they do also for Wheat, at 7s. per cental for spot No. 1 Soft White, 6s. 11d. for White Delhi, and 6s. 11d. for Soft Red in Liverpool, ex-quay. There were 80,000 quarters of Wheat less upon the water for the United Kingdom yesterday at 2,480,000 quarters, than was the case a week ago. The Sheep Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, only 530,000 skins having been sold out of the 750,000 put forward. Coffee was firm in Mincing Lane, at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Medium Mysore, at 103.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats steady, the total sales having reached only 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were East Indian. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but American arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The day's imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats quiet; the day's sales having amounted to 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats; and the imports to 12,000 bales; spot and arrival prices, however, were all unaltered.

Business in Liverpool was upon a smaller scale during the week that ended yesterday than for the previous six working days, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales less, at 34,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The Imports were 17,000 bales heavier, at 41,000 bales; but the total Stock had fallen off during the week by 12,000 bales, showing, however, an excess of 75,000 bales compared with the figures, as given below, for last year, and of 196,000 bales as against those for 1888 at the same time. The Stock of Surats was 5,000 bales heavier than it was a week ago, at 198,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had decreased by 110,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 9,000 bales less in sight than on last Friday. Below we give our usual comparative figures for the Visible Supply, which, it will be noticed, show a considerable increase this year as against the two preceding ones, both in the case of the total supply and in that of East Indian Cotton. Yesterday's Liverpool quotations show a decline of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands of 5-64d. to 3-32d. in Arrivals to the close of the present season, and of 1-64d. for September-November deliveries, compared with those ruling a week ago; the spot quotation being ½d. higher than it was at this time last year, and 1⅛d. above that ruling in 1888, at the same time.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was put up again yesterday to 12¼ cents; while Futures were 8 points higher for September, and 18 for August, at 11·14 cents and 11·96 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week's total rather less than for last year, and less than a third of that for the corresponding week in 1888, the excess in this season's arrivals compared with those for 1888-89 1887-88 being now reduced to 253,000 bales and 326,000 bales, respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,110,000 bales against 7,100,000 bales visible a week ago. There was no further change in prices to-day; and the Receipts at the ports were *nil*.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	5,000	6,000	17,000
" exports to U. K.	15,000	16,000	22,000
" " Continent	4,000	14,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '89.	5,730,000	5,477,000	5,404,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,725,000	2,681,000	2,652,000
" " to Continent do.	2,019,000	1,870,000	1,738,000
" Stock in the Ports	152,000	239,000	326,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,930,000	1,756,310	1,803,460
" Surats	684,000	485,730	385,710
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	935,000	860,150	739,310
" London	12,000	14,000	17,000
American afloat	20,000	27,000	35,000
East Indian "	81,000	82,000	45,000
	1,051,000	983,150	836,310
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 9-16d.	6 1-16d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Dholleras	4¼d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1⅛d.	15-16d.

Although with perhaps a rather less dull feeling than yesterday, our local Cotton Market has still been very quiet, and transactions have continued on a small scale, the purchases reported having fallen short of 1,000 bales, and consisting of 300 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 197-202; the balance being made up of Julgaum, at Rs. 181; Veravul, at Rs. 164; and Madon, at Rs. 163½ per candy; prices generally being quoted as before.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to a small extent only, demand being still very slack; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS also are steady at our last quotations for all descriptions; but there has been very liltte enquiry to-day and only a small business has been reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,268 bales.
Wheat	29,251 cwt.
Linseed	8,845 "
Rapeseed	918 "
Poppy Seed	1,930 "
Castor Seed	1,886 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and the market is in the same dull state, no fresh business worth mentioning having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s 6 1-32d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s 6 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but the market soon steadied and rates advanced to our quotations. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at various rates, up to 1s. 6 3-8d; but there has been no demand for the Bank media of remittance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
Francs "	1·93¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved a little to-day, but without much doing on any line, an advance of 1-16 per cent. having been established in the rate of Fours for Money, and of ⅛ for Account on last evening's closing prices. We now quote 103 1-16 for cash, and 103⅛ both for the end of this month and the July settlement. 106¼ is still named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—We note some further decline in the price of Cotton Mill scrips, say, of Rs. 25 in Presidency; Rs. 20 in Star of India; Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Empress, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Khatao Maccunji, and Luckmidas; but Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 10, and Queen are Rs. 5 higher, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 975 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECK—June 11, at Lahore, the wife of Thomas Beck, Fuel Inspector, N-W Railway, of a son.
CURRIE—June 10, at Kurrachee, the wife of James Currie, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—June 10, at Mount Pleasant, Portobello, Midlothian, the wife of J. A. Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

REBEIRO—CHAPMAN—June 4, at the Church Mission Chapel (Tucker's), Broadway, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon J. F. Browne, Louis John Alfred Rebeiro, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to Mary Jane Chapman, M. F. O. Asylum.

DEATHS.

CARDOZO—June 7, at his residence, Farren's Road, Perambore, Joseph Baron Cardozo, aged 62 years and 9 months.
D'ROZARIO—June 12, at Madras, Jacob John D'Rozario, aged 76 years and 1 month.
DURHAM—June 7, at Meerut, Captain William Durham (Retired List), late Commissariat Department, aged 61 years and 4 months.
VETCH—June 7, at Naini Tal, Arthur John, youngest child of Hamilton and Evelyn Vetch, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890.

THE Bombay Government issued yesterday a Resolution upon the administration reports of the Bombay City and Mofussil Municipalities for the year 1889-90. The Resolution takes a comprehensive survey of the merits and shortcomings of Municipal administration in the Presidency, and in view of recent discussions upon the fitness of the Indian populations for self-government, local, provincial, and imperial, it demands careful notice. Of primary importance in this connection is the question how far the inhabitants of the various Municipal districts have shown an interest in local government. On the whole the report is not discouraging on that point. There are over sixty-six thousand persons in the Bombay Presidency who are entitled to vote, and of these rather less than one-half recorded their votes. The fact does not indicate anything like eagerness on the part of the Municipal constituencies to make use of their privileges, but the proportion of voters to registered electors is not much behind what it would be in England in places where party rivalry had not stimulated the electors to record their votes. The Government, surveying the whole area of Municipal administration, conclude that "a fair amount of concern was evinced by those entitled to vote." The chief interest, oddly enough, appears to have been taken in some of the smaller Municipalities. In the larger ones less interest was shown than the presence of a numerous and educated body of electors justified Government in expecting, this being especially the case in Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Nasik, and Bulsar. In Broach there was no contest, and in Jumbusar only 15·6 per cent. of those on the register attended the poll. The proportion of voters to registered electors, it will be seen, varied greatly, and though the general result was fairly satisfactory, the details discourage the presumption that the larger and more intelligent constituences are necessarily disposed to participate more freely in public affairs than their humbler neighbours. It would be unsafe to draw large and final conclusions from the fact, but it claims a place amongst the data that have to be dealt with in devising schemes of political reform in India. Such being the indications of the interest taken by the electors in local affairs, what is to be said of the elected? Government find that "there is little improvement discernible in attendance at municipal meetings." Some of the Municipalities have sinned against light, and even against law, in neglecting to hold the four meetings in the year which are the irreducible minimum prescribed by the Act of 1884. The shortcomings of others have been due, not to their meeting too seldom but to their meeting too often. The Poona Municipality met once a week, and the attendance was meagre. The Ahmedabad Municipality met no fewer than ninety-one times in the year, and there was an average of only eleven inattendance out of thirty Commissioners. Until the number of meetings in these Municipalities has been reduced it will be premature to say that the evil of small attendance is beyond remedy. Again, the principle of "delegation and devolution" which Mr. Gladstone has proclaimed to be the true economiser of time and labour in the Legislature may be equally effectual in the processes of Municipal administration. The Bandora Municipality—which, thanks mainly to the labours of its European President is a model to all towns of corresponding size, and which Government says "is doing everything compatible with its means,"—has successfully adopted the principle, the work being distributed amongst five committees, the Financial, the Public Works, the Sanitary, the School, and the Dispensary. It is a question worth considering whether zeal for the public service should not be stimulated by a moderate honorarium upon attendances. The principle of payment of members, though it is looked upon in England as a Radical innovation, is recognised in nearly every English colony that possesses responsible government; it has not been found either demoralizing or incompatible with public spirit; and it might prove to be unexpectedly consonant with native ideas, and powerfully stimulative of interest in public affairs.

Municipal finance is the subject of the greater part of the Resolution, and it is evident that Government have exercised special vigilance in regard to this aspect of Municipal administration. Abuses of the octroi system, which have in many cases assimilated that method of raising revenue to transit duties on trade, loom as large in the survey as they have done in former years. It is evident that a good deal has yet to be done before the octroi duties levied in the mofussil municipalities will be what they ought to be—strictly municipal charges. Evidence to this effect of a convincing kind is furnished in a paragraph in the report of the Commissioner of the Southern Division, who says that "the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway has operated to diminish revenue from octroi in some municipalities, especially those on the sea coast, by diverting trade from them." Now, if these Municipalities had been levying duty only on goods intended for consumption within their limits, the opening of the railway, by facilitating the transport of goods to their towns, would certainly haveincreased their octroi revenue, instead of diminishing it. Even the coast towns could not have been affected if the octroi revenue had been honestly levied, and restricted to commodities intended only for Municipal consumption. It is now evident that they have in the past taken advantage of their position on the coast to tax goods on their way to the inland districts, and that the best efforts of Government to check the conversion of octroi into transit duties have failed. Some Municipalities, on the other hand, have largely increased their octroi duty since the opening of the railway. The explanation is simple. These towns are stations on the railway, and produce coming into them for despatch by rail has been subjected to octroi, and no precautions have been taken to refund the money so levied on its passing out of municipal limits. The case of Bijapur is cited as "a glaring example of octroi taxation having been pushed beyond its legitimate limits." The standard of consumption of grain estimated by Government is seven maunds per head; but the Bijapur returns show that in 1885-86, the year after the railway was opened, it was over sixteen maunds; in 1886-87 over thirty maunds; in 1887-88 forty-three maunds; in 1888-89 over forty-one maunds. The conclusion is that the octroi receipts in Bijapur vary directly, not with the consumption of grain within municipal limits, but with the through trade—in other words that octroi on grain acts in that town as a transit duty, a form of taxation which Government have for years past been resolutely opposing in Native States as well as in their own territory. Other statistics comprised in the Resolution show a considerable divergence between the recognized standard of consumption and the actual in-goings, the balance, of course, representing goods and produce which passed out of Municipal limits without having had a refund paid upon it. This brings into view a difficulty of old standing—the difficulty, namely, of working a system of refunds efficient enough to ensure that goods on which octroi has been paid on coming into a town shall on leaving it be credited with an equivalent refund. At Broach, the difficulty in this respect has not been one of methods, but of money. The Municipality of that town has on account of financial mismanagement been obliged to suspend the payment of refunds, which the Government observe is humiliating to a body that has been in existence for twenty-seven years. As the proper working of the octroi system is dependent upon refund rules, it may be noted that a uniform set of such rules are under consideration. Some of the rules now in operation are declared by Government to be absolutely useless, and the abolition of indirect taxation will be pressed for in Municipalities when the octroi system works so badly. This may prove to be an inconvenient as well as a drastic measure, and we should urge Government not to be precipitate in adopting it. The octroi revenue of the Presidency last year exceeded twenty-four lakhs; the receipts under direct taxation, exclusive of Bombay city, were little more than a third of that sum. To suddenly call upon a Municipality to substitute direct taxation for a form of revenue which, with all its risks, still has a greatly preponderating place in Municipal finance, may be to make a costly and embarrassing sacrifice to sound principle.

It is obvious, however, that the working of the octroi system needs to be very carefully watched, and that in some directions it may be greatly circumscribed. A table is given of certain Municipalities in which the proceeds of the octroi are absurdly small in proportion to the cost of collecting it. At Bhiwndi, while the gross receipts come to Rs. 1,383, the refunds amount to Rs. 801, and the cost of collection to Rs. 407, so that the net receipts were little more than a seventh of the gross. At Kalyan they were little more than a half; at Coorla it cost Rs. 54 to collect Rs. 113; at Ranibenur Rs. 718 to collect Rs 1,124. It happens that in all these Municipalities there are outstandings of direct taxes of greater amount than the octroi receipts. Government therefore recommend them to abolish octroi and get in their arrears. The collection of arrears is a duty in which a good many Municipalities have been remiss—a serious defect in view of a recent ruling of the High Court that prosecutions for taxes in arrears must be instituted within three months of their falling due. As considerably over two lakhs were in arrears under house-tax and conservancy cess alone in 1888-89, it is likely that a considerable sum has had to be written off as irrecoverable. The references to the general working of the Municipalities are brief, and that relating to the Bombay Municipality is briefer. It tells us little more than that the Corporation is in a sound position financially, that the Tansa water-works were pushed on with vigour during the year, and that his Excellency in Council observes that the all-important question of drainage is engaging the attention of the Corporation. It seems that a black list—and another list—is being prepared by the Collectors in which the bad Municipalities will be separated from the good. Broach and Surat have already had prominent places given them in that unflattering record. So has Lanowli, on which Government remark that it suffers from "regrettable apathy on the part of Commissioners in all matters pertaining to the Municipality." Recent visitors to Lanowli will indorse this, and perhaps after this hint from Government the Commissioners, amongst whom there should be a few Europeans capable of leading their neighbours to better things, will begin by redeeming "Lanowli's sacred wood" from the reproach which its cloacine mysteries have cast upon it. Amongst the Municipalities which have earned the approbation of Government, those of Ahmedabad, Karachi, and Bandora are principally mentioned.

THE State of Janjira again reports a steady approximation to the ideal commonwealth, its crime having decreased, its revenue increased, and its inhabitants showing signs of greater individual prosperity. The secret of this may lie to some extent in the statement with which the Administration Report opens: The State pays no tribute either in money or men to the British or any other Government. Read by itself there seems just a suspicion of spread-eagleism in its claim to stand alone, but redeeming features present themselves now and again in the report, the Karbhari several times paying a tribute of gratitude to the Government of Bombay and the Political Agent of Kolaba for their assistance in various undertakings for the wellbeing of the State. And it is asserted that the administration of the State is conducted in conformity with the improved principles and methods in use in British territories. Progress all along the line is reported. New public works have been carried out and paid for; waste lands have been reclaimed; promising students have been sent to college; the rates of land assessment have been lowered; legal judgments and magisterial decisions have given almost entire satisfaction to litigants and the revising courts; the revenue account have been simplified and improved; the rains favoured the cultivators, and crops were most abundant; the hungry were fed by the State, and the naked clothed. There is, however one small sore which seems to trouble the Karbhari, though only in a mild degree. It is the condition and equipment of the standing army, of which the report speaks in somewhat disparaging terms. Heavy ordnance and magazine rifles are unknown, and it is not proposed to obtain them. The total strength of the military force is three hundred and eleven of all ranks. Some of these men carry old-fashioned swords, while others have old matchlocks of native manufacture. They do not receive nor have they at any time received any military training, and the Karbhari admits they are consequently unfit for active service. Of course it may be asked why should not Janjira set an example to European nations and abolish its army altogether. But the value of soldiers in Native States is not always commensurate with their military efficiency. A proposal to disband them would very likely be regarded as revolutionary. The cost of the maintenance of this so-called military force, says the Administration Report, would appear rather too heavy. This sum is stated at almost twenty-nine thousand rupees, which certainly would incline one to the supposition that the army of Janjira, like Artemus Ward's Volunteer Corps, was composed entirely of officers. But it is urged that the fact must not be lost sight of that the sum includes the amounts of very large sanads held by many officers, "such as the Baxi and the Subhedars. It is this fact that swells the cost of their maintenance." No amendment is suggested, but a decrease of strength by thirteen men is announced. The condition of its army is the only source of trouble to this happy land, with its ever-increasing prosperity. But it is not so distressing as to have affected the death-rate, for instead of increasing it has decreased by two per thousand. There are no newspapers; not even a printing press. Life is worth living in Janjira.

WE hear from Simla that except in civilian circles there opinion is very discriminating in regard to the Crosthwaite-Colquhoun incident. No one defends Mr. Colquhoun, but people are by no means disposed to acquit Sir Charles Crosthwaite of blame for reading a private letter and taking action upon it which led to the official ruin of a useful public servant. Some go so far as to compare the short, sharp, and decisive way with which Mr. Colquhoun was got rid of with the long-suffering of some other Governments in regard to more serious offenders, and something is made of the fact that the contest between Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Mr. Colquhoun was one between a civilian and an uncovenanted, and that the heaven born won.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND Co. have addressed a memorial to his Excellency the Governor, complaining of the high charges levied for water by the Port Trust, and praying that they may be supplied with water at the Dock harbour walls on the same terms as at Modi Bunder, *i.e.*, at the Municipal rate of three annas per ton; that for this purpose they may be allowed to make their own connection with the Port Trust or Municipal main; and that in any case the Trustees be restricted to making a maximum charge of three and a half annas per ton.

HIS HIGHNESS THE DEWAN OF PALANPUR has contributed to the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Sir J. J. School of Art Museum, through the Bombay Art Society, a large collection of valuable prints on velvets, screens, carved brackets, picture frames, swords, daggers, knives, spears, bows, and arrows.

SIRDAR JIWAN SINGH of Bureah in the Umballa district, who was an honorary Civil Judge and Sub-registrar, has been, owing to his heavy indebtedness, declared by the local Government incompetent to manage his estate, which has in consequence been taken charge of by the Court of Wards. He has further been deprived of his powers as a [sub-registrar and Civil Judge. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa is busy at Jagadri settling up with his creditors.

THE Bombay millowners are quite willing to give their hands one day in seven, observes a contemporary, but even this will, as Mr. Cotton pointed out, be a doubtful boon, unless it secures greater regularity of attendance during the working days; for if the operatives continue to absent themselves, as is the case now, whenever they think proper, and the mills are closed against them on one stated day every week besides, their earnings will be greatly reduced. The real gainers will be the European and native heads of departments, who must be on the spot every working day; but it was not for them that the cry was raised in Lancashire.

A FORT WHITE telegram, dated the 12th June, says:—Fever is still very prevalent: there are altogether 150 sick Gurkhas, and all are more or less debilitated from malaria. The telegraph line has been cut several times lately between this and No. 5 stockade. Yesterday morning two armed Siyins were captured in the act of cutting the line, by Gurkhas sent out by Major Leslie. They are now in the stockade, awaiting the arrival of the Civil officer from Kalemyo. This most fortunate capture should have a good effect and prevent further wire-cutting.

AT Chak Saida, a village near Miani, a Muhammadan committed a five-fold murder on the 2nd of June, on account of some dispute with his uncle about a Persian wheel. First, he killed his uncle; secondly, his cousin; thirdly, his aunt who was pregnant; fourthly, his cousin's wife, who was his sister; fifthly, the youngest son of his uncle. Three of these murders were effected with an axe. Afterwards the man went home, changed his blood-stained clothes, and escaped.

A CORRESPONDENT sends an extract from a little Y. M. C. A. paper, published in far-away Richmond on the Thames, in which a lady missionary narrates her experiences in the Punjab. She says:—"An evidence of how difficult it is to make the people understand who we are and what we come for, was shown by the remark of one woman to me: 'Your pay (meaning Government pay) is small now, no doubt, but when it increases and you become a "great sahib," then we shall be as much afraid of you as we are of *Button Sahib*.' The latter, I must explain, is Mr. Warburton, the most excellent police officer of all this neighbourhood. He is familiarly known as '*Button*,' because the people can't get hold of the whole of his name. He is greatly feared, because he enforces law and order." A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country and from his own Government.

THE speech which the Hon. G. Ranadé recently made at the Industrial Conference at Poona, writes the *Pioneer*, is one of the most practical and sagacious ever delivered by a native of this country, on the present economic situation. If we scan the copious oratory of the Congress we find abundant complaints about the poverty of the people; but we look in vain for evidence

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run for this afternoon with the following result :—

Fitz-Roya..... 1
Fitz-Hampton..... 2
Odd Fellow..... 3

The winner is the property of M. H. Say ; the second and third are English nominations.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT COMPLETES HIS EGYPTIAN TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Justice Scott, having completed his tour of inspection in Egypt, reports that in his opinion the masses are neglected.

With regard to the administration of the law, Mr. Scott proposes that the Judges should extend their circuits.

The Khedive's Ministers express their approval of this recommendation.

THE CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Miss Margaret Alford has been classed first in the Cambridge Classical tripos.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNIONIST MEETING.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Members of Parliament held to-day Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain supported the proposals made by Government at yesterday's meeting at the Carlton Club regarding the alteration in the rules of procedure, and the meeting approved of the decision of their leaders to support Government.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Indian Congress Delegates have been received most cordially in Scotland, and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The delegates were to-day received by Mr. Gladstone, who in an interview that took place expressed sympathy with the movement.

MR. MONRO'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Matthews has denied the nomination of Mr Ruggles Brise to the Assistant Commissionership of Police, and states that he intended to appoint Mr. Howard, who is the candidate put forward by Mr. Munro.

The resignation of Mr. Munro is solely due to his difference with Mr. Matthews regarding the police pension scheme.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

It is stated that as Lord Cross will not allow the Rev. E. T. Beatty to hold the Secretaryship, of the Army Temperance Association, unless he is permanently transferred to the Punjab est blishment, Mr. Beatty has applied for two years' furlough, after which he will return to Madras. The Rev. J. H. Bateson, of Umballa, succeeds Mr. Beatty as Secretary to the Association.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

Dr. Gray, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab, goes home shortly on furlough ; but who his successor will be is at present uncertain.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left this morning for Bombay.

AMENDED POLO RULES.

WE are favoured by Mr. Prevost, honorary secretary for Polo, Bombay Gymkhana, with a copy of the amended rules, Nos. 7 and 8, of the general rules regulating the Bombay Tournament for publication :—

Rule 7. The maximum height of Polo ponies shall be thirteen hands and three inches without shoes. There shall be no allowance for shoes.

A certificate of age and height granted by the stewards of the Western India Turf Club in the case of a pony six or over six years old, shall always, and in the case of a pony, under six years old, shall in the year of the date of the certificate, be accepted as proof of age and height.

Instead of the first paragraph of rule 8 the following is substituted :—

Rule 8. Every pony not holding a certificate granted by the stewards of the Bombay Polo Tournament or such certificate of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club as by rule 7 is declared to be proof of age and height, must be measured in the presence of and passed by the stewards before the commencement of the tournament at a time and place to be fixed by the stewards.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 9th June, 1890 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91...	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 7th June 1890	4,613,600
Balance to be remitted from 8th June 1890 to 31st March 1891.....	10,375,400

THE Coconada Chamber of Commerce has memorialised Government against the income tax. The language used is pronounced not to be too strong :—A direct tax upon income has been shown by experience to be one of the most unpopular taxes ever imposed in India, and the unfairness of its incidence has been long admitted ; while the irritation and immorality engendered by its collecton are too well known to need repetition.

A CHRISTIAN missionary in Bengal is just now badly impressed by the people. Conceiving that to preach to Bengalis effectively he should preach in their mother-tongue, he resolved to learn it. The story goes that he sought Bengali novels as the best means of educating himself in the language ; and in doing this he has come across a discovery which has completely upset him. All the novels are immoral. He writes with indignation : "It was a great shock to me to find that even some of the so-called good ones were of such a tone that we should not dream of letting our mothers and sisters read them, if we could."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Commander G. W. Browne, with the English mails of the 30th May, arrived in harbour at 1-30 this morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr M Barker.	Mr B B Thompson
Mr Finnigan	Mr Ross Johnson
Mr and Mrs W H Barden	Mr Joshi
Mr R L Morgan	Mr W McKay
Mr Stainforth	Capt. Lawford
Mr McCullough	Mr A Corben

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Goodrich	Mr F W Hill
Mr W Smith	Mr Davey
Mr Cave	Mr A E Jordan
Mr Gordon	

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Armstrong Mr Malt

FROM ADEN.—Mr Belcham.

METEOROLOGIGAL REPORT.

June 10th to 12th.—Aden to Socotra Long. 53° E. Light to moderate monsoon ; with gradual increasing S.-Westerly swell.—3-4, wind ; 29·90 bar. ; 87° ther. ; 2° night time, state of sky.

June 12th to 14th.—Socotra Long. 53° E. to Long. 65° E. Fresh steady monsoon, with high S.-Westerly sea. 5-6 wind ; 29·87 bar ; 85° ther. ; 5° day time ; 1° night time, state of sky.

June 14th to 16th.—Long. 65° E to Outer Light-ship ; moderate to light monsoon with decreasing sea. Light rain squalls. 4-3 wind ; 29·89° bar. ; 85° ther. ; 8° state of sky.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen reached Balmoral on Friday afternoon.

Her Majesty has created Prince Albert Victor Duke of Clarence and Earl of Athlone.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Budget Bill was read a third time, and the report on the Vote on Account agreed to. The House adjourned till June 2.

The German Emperor met with a carriage accident on Sunday and sprained his right foot.

Some high-handed proceedings on the part of a French captain of a warship are reported from St. John's. The outlook in Newfoundland is regarded as serious.

Mr. Stanley has sent to the *Times* a lengthy rejoinder to Lord Salisbury's statements at the Merchant Taylors' banquet last week.

M. Ferry has made to a newspaper correspondent some interesting observations on Tonquin.

The French Foreign Minister was on Wednesday informed by Lord Lytton that the British Government agreed to the French proposals respecting the conversion of the Egyptian Debt.

Mr. Childers, M.P., delivered an address on India to the members of the South Morningside Liberal Club at Edinburgh on Wednesday.

Some 3,000 Bristol excursionists visited Hawarden on Tuesday, and were addressed by Mr. Gladstone, who defended his recent references to Mitchelstown and Siberia.

Some collisions with the police and military have taken place in Tipperary and Cashel this week.

Lord Rosebery delivered an address on Co-operation at the Co-operative Congress in Glasgow on Monday.

The Miners' Congress at Jolimont closed on Saturday.

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday in the case of the Societe des Metaux.

In the Sofia court-martial on Tuesday Major Markoff concluded his address for the prosecution, and the accused made their final statements yesterday.

In their match against Surrey, the Australians were victors by eight wickets. On Tuesday the Colonists were defeated by Yorkshire, by seven wickets.

Obituary.—Gen. W. B. Wemyss, Ben. Cav. Ret, ; Lieut.-Gen. R. Blair, Ben. Inf. ; Capt. FitzRoy ; The O'Donovan, D.L., J.P. ; Mr. Lewis Filmore ; Herr Nessler ; Dr. Leonhard Schmitz ; Lady Milman ; Miss Balch.

MILITARY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

THE detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers at Kirkee, strength 75, of all ranks, under the command of a native officer, was relieved by a detachment of the same regiment, of similar strength, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

THE following officers have been detailed to undergo a course of instruction in musketry at Deolali, commencing on the 15th instant :—Captain H. C. Gall, Royal Fusiliers ; Lieutenant C. E. Tidswell, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Lieutenant H. E. Purvis, 3rd Light Cavalry ; Lieutenant J. D. Sillery, 26th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant L. M. Foster, 28th Pioneers.

THE non-commissioned Instructors employed during the first school will remain at Deolali to instruct those attending the second school.

WE are always pleased to note instances of gallantry in the Native Armies. Havildar Abdullah Khan, 3rd Punjab Infantry, has been awarded the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry on the 23rd February, 1890, during the attack on a stockade, near Lienpunga's village, in the Lushai Country, on which occasion, although wounded in the cheek, he set an admirable example of coolness and bravery under fire.

IT has been decided to reserve three appointments in the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal, and two in that of the Inspector-General, Western Circle, for soldier clerks possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties.

COLONEL H. F. H. SEWELL, who has vacated the command of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted to reside at Secunderabad.

COLONEL G. E. WESTON, General List, Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of the 29th Madras Infantry.

COLONEL H. R. HOPE, General List, Cavalry, officiates temporarily as Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wratislaw, General List, Infantry, temporarily, as Assistant Adjutant General, Madras Army.

The following standard of musketry percentages have been fixed for the Native Army :—

VERY GOOD.	1st Period Percentage of points to H.P.S.	2nd Period Percentage of points to No. R.F.	Figure of Merit.
M H Rifle	60	50	110
M H Carbine	55	50	105
Snider Rifle.....	55	45	100
Snider Carbine	45	40	85
GOOD.			
M H Rifle	55	40	95
M H Carbine	50	40	90
Snider Rifle.....	50	35	85
Snider Carbine	40	30	70
MODERATE.			
M H Rifle	50	35	85
M H Carbine	45	35	80
Snider Rifle.....	45	30	75
Snider Carbine	35	25	60

Bad when under moderate.

The above figures indicate the general merit of the practices, but attendant circumstance, whether favourable or otherwise, will always be taken into account when estimating their value. It should be borne in mind that although the "figure of merit" is thus specially singled out, the results which it records do not cover the whole field of musketry efficiency. It should be carefully impressed upon officers and non-commissioned officers that fine discipline and control, taken with several of the more practical exercises which do not count and are estimated independently, do not carry the less weight in determining the shooting value of a corps and its general musketry proficiency.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee and Merwanjee F. Murzban, the editor, and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Budroodeen Tyebjee represented the two defendants.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing his address to the Court, said he had not expected he should have required to have inflicted anything more on his Worship, because he had thought in the long interval between that day and the last occasion they had met there, the good sense of the prosecutor would have prompted him to have abandoned that most ridiculous charge. First of all it was said that the accused libelled the prosecutor, inasmuch as they compared him to a person called Gurgin, a person who was all that was intriguing, cowardly, and treacherous, and therefore that they had held him up to the ridicule of the community, and, secondly, they had ventured to say of him—he claimed to be a public man that on a public question he had acted inconsistently, advocating one cause one day, and taking another ground another day. He confessed he did not know which was the more ridiculous of the two. However, he supposed it was necessary to make some reference to each of them. Mr. F. C. Metha complained of being compared to Gurgin, and of course they must ascertain who Gurgin was, and what his character. It was not enough for Mr. Framji to come forward and say, "I decline to be compared to that man." No court of law would tolerate that for a moment. The court would say "we must ascertain for ourselves whether your opinion is a just one." Mr. Kirkpatrick confessed he never heard of Gurgin until he became connected with that case, but looking at the books of authority, instead of Mr. Framji Cowasji Mehta having any reason to complain of being compared to Gurgin, it seemed to him that the wrong was on the other side, and that Gurgin had every reason to complain of being compared to Mr. Framji Mehta. Who was Gurgin ? So far as they could discover he was a very distinguished courtier, a very eminent warrior, and a very sagacious counsellor in the court. Of course, his learned friend would say whatever might be in the books, what was written in the letters was never meant as a compliment. But libel did not lie in the intention of the writer at all. The question was, was this matter libellous ? and not what construction would be put upon it by the ignorant idea of Gurgin prevailing amongst the circle to which the prosecutor belonged. The complainant asserted that he had been charged with being like Gurgin by being inconsistent in two points. He said he had been defamed by being told that he wished to prevent the members of his community from going to a public meeting, and that he had acted in a way to create a split in the community. He said, "I am defamed in being told I preferred my own private interests to the public good, and, secondly, in being told I am creating a split in the community." Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted those were two of the most absurd points ever put before a court in a case of defamation. Looking at the first letter it was absurd to imagine a man leading a criminal information against that. That letter said the complainant instigated a certain school-master to attend the meeting to create a breach of the peace. Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that an expression like that could not be considered defamatory. "Disturbing the equanimity of a meeting" was not a defamatory expression.

His Worship : But "breach of the peace" is a technical expression.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : You may have forgotten that the prosecutor himself admits that the words "breach of the peace" may mean disturbance of harmony.

Mr. P. M. Mehta : He never said that. Take his evidence as a whole.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : No, I would ask your Worship specially to take note of that.

His Worship : I must act on the interpretation as given here in Exhibit A.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I see that the Gujerati words are translated "breach of the peace."

Mr. P. M. Mehta : That is so ; breach of the peace.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : But I would like to ask the interpreter whether that may not be interpreted as "disturbing the harmony."

Mr. P. M. Mehta : The official interpreter has rendered it as "breach of the peace."

His Worship : In English, no doubt, "breach of the peace" is what you would call a technical expression.

Mr. P. M. Mehta : Yes, it is a technical expression and translated, the Gujerati expression is "breach of the peace."

Mr. Kirkpatrick : It is purely a technical expression.

The Interpreter : It is ; and that is the technical expression in Gujerati. That is how it is always translated.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Does that mean a disturbance of harmony, or assault, or riot.

The Interpreter : I do not know whether it means a riot or assault ; but that is the phrase as translated. The English phrase is "breach of the peace."

Mr. P. M. Mehta : Both are technical phrases.

The Interpreter : Yes.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : It is a technical expression, but I say that means simply a disturbance of harmony by moving an amendment or by hissing.

Mr. P. M. Mehta : My learned friend forgets that the words rendered are "disturbing the harmony of the meeting by creating a breach of the peace."

His Worship : You have got all these words in the translation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : If you say I must take a legal meaning of it.

His Worship (interrupting) : Oh ! no, I only call your attention to it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing, said : If they took the popular meaning and went to a meeting and made a noise it would be a breach of the peace. He thought it was childish to call that defamatory. Then turning to the second letter, there was absolutely nothing in it from beginning to end, except that he adopted one course one day and a few days after took another. It was simply a matter of inconsistency throughout. Of course, there was this expression "like Gurgin, hissing and bragging," but the thing was so ridiculous that one could not argue it. The statement was, however, quite correct. The complainant did take one line at one period and a directly contrary line in reference to that question shortly afterwards. But how could it be defamatory when a man claiming to be a public man played an inconsistent part. Was it defamatory to point out in a newspaper that he had been inconsistent ? Obviously he did turn round. But they were all entitled to do that, and if Gurgin ever did that, then he was like Gurgin. (Mr. P. M. Mehta : Hear, hear.) They did not care what were Mr. Framji's reasons for changing, but they were quite entitled to comment upon it surely ? Were these statements on that account defamatory, when they were virtually true ? It would be impossible for any jury to find a conviction in such a case as this. There was only one case he could find bearing on this, and it was found in the Indian Law Reports, Madras, page 34, where Judge Wilkinson dismissed the case *de minimus non curat lex*, and refused to hear the case at all. He submitted there had been no case made for the prosecution, that there was no defamation, and that the complaiuant was not justified in laying a criminal information. There was a satisfaction with some men in dragging others into a criminal court and if they got a conviction, of continually throwing it in their faces thereafter. He asked his Worship to discharge the case.

The case was then adjourned till next Saturday at 2-30 p.m., when Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee will address the Court on behalf of the first acoused.

FIGHTING with varying fortune goes on in Bajaur, says the Punjab paper. On the 14th the Khan of Dir's troops sallied out and attacked Umra Khan's men, who were besieging the fort of Chunk-Atar. As the Dir force was much more numerous than their opponents, they defeated them and raised the siege. Not for long, however ; for, on hearing of the reverse the next morning, Umra Khan, with his usual activity, left Baroul Bandi, which he was besieging, with a reinforcement, and on arriving at Chunk-Atar attacked and defeated the Khan of Dir's force, which is again beleaguered in Chunk-Atar. About 60 men on each side were killed and wounded. It is said that the Khan of Dir has sent his family and valuables to Swat for safety.

THE MURDER AT CLARK ROAD.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of the Hindoo lad, named Ragoonath Moroba *alias* Ragia, who was found murdered on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

The following further evidence was recorded :—

Godavery, a widow, residing at Bhore-Bhat Lane, said: I know the deceased, who was known to me as Ragia, and whose dead body I saw at the Morgue. He occupied a room on the second storey of the house, and I occupied a room on the first storey of the same house. Deceased left Bombay on the previous Saturday, saying he was going to visit his sister at Ooran. Before he went he made over the key of his room to me. He was in the habit of giving me the key of his room whenever he went out. He returned from Ooran on the following day about 1 p.m. He brought with him some mangoes, tamarind, dried fish, and spice. He offered me some mangoes, which I promised to take the following day, it being a fast day I gave him the key of his room when he returned home. On the same afternoon, about 3 or 4 p.m., the man who is now here, and who says his name is Mahomed Hoosein, came to our house, and called out to the deceased, who came to the top of the staircase, when Mahomed Hoosein asked deceased to come. Deceased replied he would come after he took his meal. Mahomed Hoosein then went away. The deceased then took his dinner, and about the time of lamplight he left home with some mangoes tied in the cloth. He was then sober. He was not addicted to drink. As he was about to leave home, he handed me the key of his room, which I refused to take, telling him that I was myself going out. He was then dressed in a dhotur, two bundees, skull-cap, and another dhotur thrown round him. The cap and other clothes now produced (Exhibit A), were worn by the deceased on that day. He never returned home again. The following two days I heard a buttakie beaten in our neighbourhood, announcing that a body was found dead at Mahaluxmi. On the Wednesday following I told Babajee and Luximon, who live in our lane, to enquire about the dead body at Mahaluxmi as deceased had not returned home. About noon that day Luximon returned with a policeman, who is here present—Rooshun Ali, inspector of police. He showed me the key (Exhibit C), and asked me if it belonged to the deceased. I said it did. He then took me and the mother of the deceased to the morgue, and showed me the dead body of the deceased in a box surrounded by ice. I was able to identify the body as that of Ragia. I told Inspector Rooshun Ali that a Mahomedan came to our house on the day the deceased was missed, and had asked him to come out. On the Saturday after the deceased was missed, Mahomed Hoosein was brought to our house by Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Greyhurst, and I recognised him as the person who came to call the deceased out.

Mahadoo Dakoo said : I am a carpenter, and live in the same house in which the deceased lived, in Bhore Bhat Lane. I knew the deceased, who was also a carpenter. On a Wednesday, about seventeen days ago, when I returned home about 8 p.m., I heard that the deceased was dead. On the previous Sunday, about 6 p.m., I saw him near the junction of the five roads at the southern end of Duncan Road. He was alone and had a bundle of mangoes, which he said he was taking to a Mahomedan. He was then sober. All the clothes (Exhibit A,) now shown me, were worn by deceased on that day.

Hajee Imammoodeen Jan Mahomed, an embroiderer in silk, Chimna Butcher Street, said :—I know the two Mahomedans here present. One is called Mahomed Hoosein. I do not know the name of the other, but he says his name is Cassim Fakroodin *alias* Pangia. I know the woman here present, who says her name is Assoo. Mahomed Hoosein has rented a room in my house. He took it on the second day of the last Ramzan at a rental of Rs. 2 and annas 4 per mensem. He and the woman Assoo came and occupied the room on the same day. Ten or twelve days after Mahomed Hoosein took the room, Pangia came there, and Mahomed Hoosein said he was his brother. Pangia came to my house. On a Sunday about twenty days after I returned home from my work about 7 p.m. Mahomed Hoosein and Pangia were then sitting on a wall, and a young Hindoo man was sitting between them. I noticed that he was dressed in a bundee and a scull-cap, like part of Exhibit A. The woman Assoo was then sitting outside the verandah of my house. About 2-30 or 2-45 a.m., I was lying awake in my bed, when Mahomed Hoosein and Assoo came home. They were quarrelling and appeared to be drunk. Four or five days afterwards, on a Friday, about 6-30 p.m., Pangia came to my house, and went to the room of Mahomed Hoosein, which is the next room to mine, when I heard rupees jingle in the room. Pangia left in about a quarter of an hour, and then Mahomed Hoosein gave me four annas, being the balance of his rent. I had asked him frequently for this balance of four annas, but he put the payment off. The next morning, about 6-30 a.m., Khan Sahib Meer Abdool Ali, Inspector Greyhurst, and Rooshun Ali came to my house, and went to the room of Mahomed Hossein. They had the room opened, and arrested Mahomed Hoosein, and afterwards arrested Assoo, who was downstairs. The police searched Mahomed Hoosein's room in my presence and found the dhotur, part of Exhibit A, six copper pots (Exhibit D), and four articles of wearing apparel (Exhibit E). The police placed all these articles in a box (Exhibit F) with some other articles, and took the box away, and also took away Mahomed Hoosein and Assoo in custody.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said : On the 26th May last at 2 p.m., I viewed the body of the deceased, Rugoonath Moroba, with the Coroner's jury, in Clark Road. There was a coir rope, like Exhibit G, tied at one end to one of the uprights of a tree-guard, on the side of the road. The rope then passed round the neck of the deceased in a knot, and its other end was tied to another upright of the tree-guard. The rope was removed by order of the Coroner in my presence, and I noticed, on turning the body round, some small abrasions on the left side of the face which was apparently caused by the face lying on some small stones. The body was then removed to the morgue by order of the Coroner, where I at 3 p.m. on the same day made an autopsy of the body. There was a deep indented mark extending all round the neck, caused by the pressure of the rope. From the *post-mortem* appearance I am of opinion that the cause of death was strangulation.

Bhow Gopal and Sorabjee Byramjee Kurrimjee, two liquor shop-keepers, deposed to the prisoners visiting their shops in company with the deceased and drink-ing.

Zunnoba Bapoojee said : I am a carpenter, and live in 1st Kutter Ali. I knew the deceased Ragoonath. He worked under me for about two and a half years. I know the man here present, whose name is Pandoo. He is the uncle of the deceased. A dispute was going on between Pandoo and the deceased for the last two or three years about some fields at Oorun. Pandoo lives at Oorun. The father of the deceased died sixteen or seventeen years ago. The deceased often asked me to go to Oorun and settle the dispute between him and his uncle about the Oorun property. I went three times, but could not settle it, as Pandoo offered only one hundred rupees, and the value was about Rs. 400. On my second visit I assembled a punch of my castefellows to settle the dispute, and their decision was that Pandoo should pay deceased Rs. 300 or defray the cost of his marriage. Pandoo offered only Rs. 100, when the punch advised the deceased to file a suit against his uncle. The deceased told Pandoo, in the presence of the punch that he would file a suit ; when Pandoo said he might do so if he survived to file the suit. The punch asked me to go back, and said that they would try and get Pandoo to make a settlement. About three months ago I went back to Oorun with the deceased, and went to the house of Gopinath Patel, who was one of the punch. He sent the deceased for Pandoo, and deceased returned and said Pandoo refused to come and had told him he might file a suit. The deceased said he would file a suit in June, and asked me if I would lend him the money to do so. He said he would work out the debt under me, and I promised to lend him the money when he wanted it.

Pandoorung Luximon, a carpenter at Oorun, corroborated the last witness.

The Court adjourned till 3 p. m. to-day.

THE Sultan of Turkey is said to be a clever writer of comediettas, which are performed in a charming little theatre that has been constructed in the Yildiz-Kiosk. They are written in French, and performed in the presence of the author, his household, and the ladies of the seraglio. The latter are seated behind a grille, and enjoy the performance immensely, to judge by their laughter and applause. The subjects of these pieces are amusing, being generally based upon the dilemma or incapacity of some Court official.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PORBANDAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—On the 9th instant there was a large gathering in the middle hall of the Porbandar Taluka School when the prizes, to deserving students of eight Government Grant-in-Aid and Indigenous Schools of the town, were presented. The school was decorated with flags and bunting, and the whole school presented a very gay appearance. Amongst those present were Rao Bahadur Pandit, Rana Saheb Kumar Sri Bhavsingji, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. Dhebar, Mr. G. N. Pandit, High Court Pleader, Mr. Thakorji, Sar Nyayadhish, Mr. Manibhai, head clerk, and other notabilities of the town.

Rao Bahadur Pandit, the Administrator, occupied the presidential chair. It was arranged at first in the programme that Mr. G. A. Prawadi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant, should read a report in English on the progress of educational work in Porbandar, and that it should be rendered into Gujerati by Mr. Ranchhordas N. Jivrajani, Head Master, English School. But when the proceedings were to commence it was proposed by the president that the Gujerati translation of the report only should be read, as the president could not spare time for hearing both the original and the translation. The desire was complied with, and a translation of the following able and concise report was read by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant :—

Rao Bahadur Pandit, Rana Saheb, Kumar Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is the third time that I stand before you to give an account of the year's educational work in this town. An annual gathering like this is an evidence of the interest which the intelligent and leading members of the different communities of this city take in matters so vitally affecting their children's welfare now and for-ever. I take it to be a hopeful sign of a happy awakening in Porbandar. The Anglo-Vernacular School has 53 on its rolls against 48 of last year. Out of 47 presented in the standards, 25 pass under all heads. This shows that the school is gradually but steadily advancing, especially when we recollect that it passed only 16 out of 38 in the last year. It may be noted here that the school from this year will teach the IV. Standard as proposed by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, and agreed to by the Administrator of the State. The immediate introduction of the IV. and, at no distant date, of the V. will, as a matter of course, entail additional expenditure on the State, but we have no misgiving on that head, when we bear in mind the earnest desire of our learned Administrator to know, understand, and meet all the reasonable wants and wishes of the people entrusted to his care. The Taluka School, against a keen competition of our grant-in-aid and indigenous schools, still mustered a far larger number than all of them put together, it being 357 against 346 in the last year. It presented 308 boys in different standards, passing 188 of them under all heads. The results in the higher standards are worse than those of the last year, and than those of the lower standards this year. Though the lower standards of the school have maintained their usual efficiency, and may be said to have advanced a step further it is better results in higher education that the masters should look to, in order to claim credit and a just degree of pride. The girls' school is much better than what it was in its crude state, 23 years ago, but is not what it should be. The past year witnessed several changes of teachers in the school, and such changes seriously affect the efficiency as well as the internal economy of a school. The Administration, however, takes a warm interest in its prosperity, and I have no doubt that it will not only recover lost ground, but will go onward, especially as Mrs. Sandford kindly promises to renew her benevolent exertions and daily visits. There are five recipients of Mrs. Lely prizes this year as it was the year before. The prizes have been carefully adjudged by Mrs. Sandford, who will kindly give them away to the deserving girls. The number on the register is 151 against 109 of last year, passing 21 out of 108 presented. The Sanskrit Pathshala shows itself better this year in instruction, though not in number. It teaches the higher subjects of Grammar like Kaumudi and Manorama along with Kavyas and other works, and I have no doubt that the seed of oriental classical learning sowed by a sympathetic English officer will be nurtured in all ways by a native *savant* of European reputation, who has made Sanskrit a study of life, and to whom it has been always a labour of love. The shala has 20 on the roll against 22 in the year preceding. The Mahomedan Madrasa has indeed a fine building to boast of. It contains 141 pupils, and is entitled to a grant of Rs. 90 against Rs. 124-6 the year preceding. Its results this year are not encouraging, and the English class is still in its infancy. The head-master, an able teacher as far as I know, was away for some time and had to look to other Jamat concerns not strictly educational, and hence the results are not as we could wish. It would be an exceedingly good thing if the wealthy Jamat founded scholarships to induce their children to join our Anglo-Vernacular school, where they must be sure of receiving better instruction. The Devchand Grant-in-Aid School has 151 on the roll against 134 in the last year, and is entitled to a grant of Rs. 144-8-0 against Rs. 116-8-0 in the last year. The usual failing in such schools is want of efficiency and good discipline, which is observable in all private schools, but Mr. Devchand, I must say, is fighting single-handed and against great odds, and so deserves encouragement for what he has been able to perform. The Jadavji Grant-in-Aid School has 88 pupils against 98 of last year, and is entitled to a grant of Rs. 74-8 against 92 in the preceeding year. The young man, by whose name the school goes, is, I am sorry to say, no more, and his old father, who claims our sympathy, has neither the means nor the tact to keep the school agoing. It will, I fear, be soon absorbed by other existing rival institutions. Virji's Indigenous School remains as before in number and instruction. He does not pretend to teach according to departmental standards, but confines himself to *anks* and a knowledge of letters which is a good preparatory training for admission to our schools. He has 64 boys in his school and gets a monthly grant of Rs. 4. Another indigenous school master, Jadavji Bhara, is anxious to get his school registered under Chapter VI. of the Code. I trust our worthy Administrator will support a deserving institution and a deserving young man for his efforts in a good cause. At this stage and after some experience of these schoools I may be allowed to express my opinion that if our grant-in-aid schoolmasters were to give up their fruitless attempt at teaching according to standards they would be able to secure better efficiency in their schools, and therefore would gain greater credit and confidence amongst the parents of their pupils. They should not go beyond teaching *anks*, the four rules of Arithmetic and reading of the first 3 or 4 books. They attempt beyond their powers, and therefore they fail. They lose heart by repeated failures in higher standards, and thus they lose their prestige among the people. Besides they injure the interest of their pupils by indulging their unreasonable wishes to join standards for which they are totally unfit. These children go from school to school perhaps without the knowledge or permission of their parents in the hope of finding admission into higher standards. In this they often succeed to their own ultimate injury. This is the prevailing disease in the juvenile community which parents allow to spread and infect without let or hindrance. It is to be regretted that while some well-educated persons are able to take an intelligent interest in matters of this sort, others are not, and that a few treat them with supreme indifference. To my thinking it is a matter of highest importance, and I earnestly wish to impress upon all parents the duty of carefully watching their children's education, and of preventing frequent changes of schools. They should not shirk their responsibility, and let their children do what they like. By frequent changes of schools they learn next to nothing, and contract bad and unsteady habits from early childhood. They, and not their children, should see what school will best serve their object and what school will give the best sort of training—moral, intellectual, and physical, and stick to that till the end. Before closing I would respectfully suggest for the favourable consideration of our worthy Administrator that the Darbari Schools, so generously opened and placed under our inspector by Mr. Lely, should be put in the list of fund schools as he did with those of Chhaya and Khirasra. I may add here that Major Kennedy contemplated the idea of doing so, as he told me at the Prant Educational Committee held last November. It will not entail any additional expenditure while it will certainly secure better men and greater efficiency. We have at present nothing to do with them except annually inspect them, and there is no effective check or control from any quarter. The character of teaching and the training of the present staff are not at all as they should be. A better supply of teachers will, at once, change the aspect of the schools. They have passed their experimental stage, and may now be handed over to the department to ensure the fulfilment of the object with which they have been opened. The above suggestion, if approved, will be a real boon it will be to reopen schools at Modhvada and Odadar villages with a population of 2,340 and 1,130, respectively, especially when you have already schools in villages with a population of little over 300. The people have been most earnestly asking for a school, and it will be supplying a real want. I lay this proposal before you at the instance of my superior, who has already written to you upon the subject. We shall take care to send there men, who will pay special attention to the education of their children. I may be further allowed to suggest here that the State may encourage the poor Mer children by opening out most of the free-studentships to them, and also by paying the usual monthly fee of one anna on their behalf, as the States of Bhownugger, Junagadh, and Manavada have been doing for the children of agriculturists. This will not involve any very large expenditure, and will prove a good stimulus to a backward class. The State may further supply them with books and slates, if a more substantial encouragement be thought desirable. Before sitting down I beg to express my best thanks to you all for the honour you have done me and the interest you have showed in our affairs by your presence to-day and for the patience with which you have kindly listened to my address.

After the report was read a few English recitations were gone through by pupils of the English School. They were well appreciated. A few girls then recited together a song composed by the late lamented Principal of the Rajkote Male Training College. A few Sanskrit slokas were then gone through by the students of the Sanskrit Pathshala. Though well composed, they were rather lengthy and eulogistic. A laboured panegyric was then showered in Sanskrit by the young Sastri of the Pathshala upon the Administrator. The Sanskrit recitations took up nearly an hour. And there were few now to whom it was not a punishment to hear them.

After the recitations were over Rao Bahadur Pandit addressed the meeting in Gujerati. He began by expressing his satisfaction at the general progress and spread of education in the town. He said it was a source of great pleasure to him to see Porbandar improving in educational activity. He, however, agreed with the Deputy Educational Inspector, when the latter said that very few, except well-educated parents, took a daily interest in the education and training of their children. The learned Administrator expressed his regret at the apathy of parents in the matter, but could not help saying that the friends of education would have to wait for the realization of their hopes till the girls and boys now learning were fathers and mothers. He meant to say that it was education that would teach men the value of and an interest in education. "The present generation being destitute of that blessing is," he said, "unable to value education at its proper worth." He was sorry to hear that the girls' school was not prospering. He impressed upon the staff of the school the necessity of paying greater attention to their cleanliness, and behaviour as well as instruction. He congratulated the head of the Sanskrit School on the prosperity achieved by it and on the zeal shown by him in giving toition to his pupils. He advised the Sastri however to endeavour to foster among his pupils a taste for classical Sanskrit literature instead of exclusively teaching them grammer, logic, and the like. The Mahomedan Madressa next shared his attention. He commended the zeal and enterprise of the Mahomedans in erecting that beautiful building and maintaining the whole establishment from their own pocket. He was sorry to hear of the rather unsatisfactory results of the school but accounted for them on the ground that the Mahomedans were a backward community, and not generally advanced in education. He emphatically impressed upon the Hindu gentlemen present the duty of erecting a school building or buildings similar to the Madressa as those existing for Hindu children were old and bad. He pointed at the example set by the Mahomedans. He went on to say that the State had many things to do ; that it had to construct roads, bridges, the harbour, and the like, and that, therefore, it could at present only afford to help those who helped themselves. Speaking of Darbari Schools he said that he would be very glad to put them in the list of fund schools, and that he would give his best consideration to official correspondence on the subject. In regard to reopening schools at Madhvada and Odadar, he said, he had no objection to doing so if the children of Mers were carefully looked after and induced to come and if good teachers were sent there. He then thanked the Rao Saheb for the able report he had read and for the interest he was showing in rousing the people's attention to the importance of education. He also thanked the Sastri and the head-master of the English School for the good work they were doing in their own humble spheres. He then resumed his seat amid a round of cheers. After the usual distribution of *pan-supari* the proceedings terminated.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR COLD MEAT ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been living a bachelor existence in Bombay for some years, generally in a chummery, and I think it is not improbable that during the whole of that time between twenty and thirty pounds of meat a week has disappeared from the table unaccounted for by the Sahib *log*. Doubtless hundreds of European residents in Bombay could tell a similar tale, and it occurs to me that it would be a good thing if the almost untouched joints that we are too fastidious to want to see again or too lazy to enquire about could be devoted to the needs of our po

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

THE Hon'ble the Advocate-General appeared before his lordship in Chambers on Saturday, to support an application for the revocation of a Commission to take evidence at Bhownugger, which his Lordship had directed to issue about two months ago, in one of the Bhownugger defamation cases, Imperatrix, on the prosecution of Proctor Sims *vs.* Bramaohari Madhavanand Sadanand, and others. The Advocate-General said notice of this application was served on the accused, and proceeded to read an affidavit made by Mr. Hormasjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Mormusjee, solicitors for the prosecution. The Advocate-General said the accused had given notice to the solicitor for the prosecution that he would apply to have signed the order for the Commission made in Mr. Sims' case. This was a course on the part of the accused of unprecedented audacity. The Commission was originally granted under Section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section was permissive, and if the prosecution had chosen to take up an obstructive attitude, Mr. Justice Bayley could not improbably have refused to grant it, for there was no reason assigned why the witnesses should not come to Bombay. But instead of objecting to the issue of that Commission the prosecution facilitated in every way, and went to the length of defraying part of the expenses of the Commission, a thing probably without a parallel in such matters. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger had entirely waived his privilege too, and although it was a proper occasion to waive his privilege, seeing that the charges affected him, still it was a matter of grace on his Highness's part. But after all this, the Commission ended in a *fiasco*. The other Commission directed to take the evidence of his Highness and the Ranees and household likewise collapsed. Notwithstanding this abortive result of the previous Commissions, the prosecution would not object to the second Commission being proceeded with if there were the slightest ground for believing that the accused had any other reason for desiring to go on with it than to annoy the prosecution and cause further delay. The libels complained of by Mr. Sims were comprised in all the three issues of the *Exposure Gazette*, of which Mr. Bhownuggree had complained. The libel is the same only in different phases, except some imputations against Mr. Sims of corruption in his own department, which did not apply to Mr. Bhownuggree. As to these imputations there was not a shadow of any evidence suggested to be given before the Sims Commission. As to matters common to both the prosecutions, after the abandonment of the plea of justification in Mr. Bhownuggree's case, there can be no doubt that the accused cannot bring any evidence in his defence. The *Exposure Gazette* is a most infamous diatribe against the State, in which the present administrators are dragged in, and he might take this opportunity of saying publicly that the expenses of the prosecution are borne by the Durbar. If the application made by the accused was *bona-fide*, whatever be the intensity of the trouble, expense, and annoyance to the prosecution, they would let the Commission go. But if the Court was not satisfied as to the *bona-fides*, the order should be revoked as it would be a hindering of justice to let it stand, instead of necessary for the ends of justice as provided by Section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Clerk of the Crown here produced a petition which had been left at his office by the petitioner. A copy of the petition had not been supplied to the prosecution, in consequence of which it was read to the Court by the Advocate-General.

The petition ran to a great length, repeating many of the alleged defamatory charges, and on the reading being concluded, his lordship asked the petitioner if he had anything besides which had been stated in the petition to show why the order given for the Commission should not be rescinded.

Petitioner: I have only to say, Court will show mercy and leniency.

His Lordship: There is no question of mercy or leniency here. The question is whether this Commission should issue after the *fiasco* in the first Commission.

The petitioner on being repeatedly questioned said he had nothing more to add.

His Lordship said: The Commission in this case was ordered by me, because Mr. Justice Bayley had directed a similar Commission to issue in Mr. Bhownuggree's case. There was not then, nor is there now, any evidence in this case to show why the Commission should issue. The result of that Commission shows that either for the reasons suggested by the Advocate-General or for those assigned by you in your petition the issue of that Commission was useless. There is nothing before me now to shew that a similar *fiasco* would not occur again. I do not see that it can be for the interests of justice to let this Commission go. The same influences which you say prevailed in the former Commission, and which I must say I do not believe did prevail, would prevail again. The witnesses for the defence, if there are any, would come forward in Bombay as easily as they would at Bhownugger, and coming here they would feel themselves less hampered and be free from any such malign influences as you allege were in operation before. I, therefore, think that your application ought to be refused, and that of the Advocate-General acceded to.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE privilege leave granted to Captain Clough-Taylor, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, has been cancelled.

THE following officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Lieutenant S. L. Coxhead, D. S. O., 9th Field Battery R. A., privilege leave from 16th June to 4th August.

Second-Lieutenant C. J. SACKVILLE-WEST, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, privilege leave from 15th June to 13th August.

Second-Lieutenant B. O. Roe, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, general leave from 15th June to 15th August.

CAPTAIN P. R. MOCKLER, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer at Allahabad, passed an examination in subjects (A) and (B), for promotion to higher substantive rank, at Allahabad, on the 11th instant.

THE voluntary retirement of Colonel Bleazby, 1st Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, published in the *London Gazette* of the 20th of May will probably promote Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Ilderton, D. S. O., to the command of the 2nd Battalion at Solon next September, as Colonel Hood's four years' command expires on the 29th of that month. Had not Colonel Bleazby gone, Colonel Ilderton would have been added to the list of unfortunates next year compulsorily retired from the army in the prime of life.

FROM the 1st November next a professional examination will be compulsory before promotion to the ranks of corporal, bombardier, or sergeant in the cavalry, artillery, or infantry. The rules under which these examications are to be conducted, will be issued shortly.

THE question of the admissibility of "engineer pay" to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers in this country, having been under consideration, it has been decided that to allow of the admission to them of "engineer pay," they must pass in Hindustani in the Urdu portion of the Lower Standard and the colloquial test, but should be exempted from tests (*b*) and (*c*) of the present Lower Standard tests, as laid down in clause 129 of the Indian Army Circular of 1888.

THE Madras Volunteer Guards, the oldest volunteer corps in India, appears to be suffering from inanition. The sanctioned establishment of officers is 33, of which there are 16 in the Army List. Two of these are supernumerary and two are on long leave. The rifle companies have two lieutenants out of 16. It is believed that the non-commissioned officers and men are also falling away.

IN the Madras Presidency alone, the Volunteer force is 120 officers under the established strength, viz., 8 majors, 27 captains, 23 lieutenants, 49 second-lieutenants, 5 quartermasters, 2 honorary surgeons, and 1 paymaster. In the face of the above deficiency of officers, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the formation of a corps of Reserve Volunteers to be designated the "Madras Volunteer Reserve." The corps to be attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards for administrative purposes.

THE examination of surgeon-majors before promotion to the rank of brigade-surgeon has been dispensed with. Alterations in the regulations for army medical services dealing with the examination of surgeons before promotion to the rank of surgeon-major have been approved, and will shortly be issued.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and leasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE CONGRESS AND THE FENIANS.

THE *Pioneer* has the following:—

Babu Amrita Lal Roy, editor of *Hope*, writes a long letter to the *Indian Daily News* with reference to the statement of the Congress secretary in England; following Mr. Goschen's statement that some Indian agitators had been in communication with the Fenians. Mr. Digby wrote to the *Times* that the only Indian that the Congress delegates and agent knew of who had been in communication with Irish agitators in America was Babu Amrita Lal Roy, who, when in America a few years ago, wrote a letter to a Hindu gentleman, now in England, in which he mentioned the fact that he was in communication with the Fenians. Babu Amrita Lal Roy, says Mr. Digby, would fain attach to a letter he wrote six years ago when he was 25 years of age a significance it does not bear. The object of Mr. Digby's letter was to pillory him, he says, because he has refused, in spite of Mr. Digby's flattering letters, to support the wasting of money through his Political Agency. He recognises Surendra Nath Banerji's hand under this unmanly attempt, he being the Hindu gentleman referred to, and he says he has been prepared for the revelation for the last year and a half, ever since he began to take his stand against the agitation represented by Babu Surendra Nath and his friends, and to expose the immoral and mischievous tendency of its method. During that time he has been repeatedly threatened with the publication of the silly letter he wrote from America to Surendra Nath,—on every occasion, in fact, that he criticised him and his friends of the Indian Association. They threatened that if he continued to be so outspoken, they would crush him with the instrument they had in their hands.

"The only anxiety," he continues, "caused to me by the threat, was that the exposure would show what a fool I once was, not only to entertain the ridiculous sentiments contained in that letter, but to confide them to such a man as Babu Surendra Nath Banerji." He proceeds to give an account of how he came to write the letter. He was a student in various Calcutta colleges between 1874 and 1879, when Surendranath Banerjee was in the heyday of his glory as an orator, and was looked upon by young men as the coming man who was to avenge the country's wrongs and lead it out of the galling fetters of an alien despotism. "Many Calcutta students of the time I refer to," he says, "will confess, with shame, the influence that the captivating declaimer acquired over their susceptible hearts, and how they regarded him as a possible Mazzini, Kossuth, or Garibaldi, heroes upon whose exploits he was so fond of lecturing. Playing at Mazzini was Banerji's favourite role, and often times he was heard to say that with the help of the students he could accomplish anything. He filled the heads of the impressionable and ardent young men with all sorts of false notions about their duty to their country, and vague ideas as to the ways of freeing it from an alien despotism."

Amrita Lal Roy resolved to visit America in 1877, when he was 17 years of age, and he and two other young men who were to accompany him had frequent conferences at that time with Banerji. Their object in going to America was to learn practical mechanics, paying special attention to military engineering, and not failing to take lessons in army drill. The two associates are living now, who with him discussed the matter at Banerji's residence in Toltollah. They all deplored the condition to which India had been reduced, under "the iron heels of despotism," &c., and they came to the conclusion that the remedy lay in India's young men taking to such pursuits as he and his young friends were thinking of. Banerji said they had his hearty sympathy, and he even undertook to try and raise money to help them. The project came to nothing, but Amrita Lal Roy visited England and America some time afterwards, with other views. When he wrote the letter to Banerji from America in 1884 the associations of his early youth had not altogether left him. There were circumstances in his American life calculated to reawaken whatever vitality was left in those associations. He came into contact with Russian Nihilists, German Socialists, and disaffected men of all sorts, including the Irish Americans. He was trying to make a living by writing, and he wrote for the *Irish World* for three or four months. He was asked about the Indian Government and he gave such views as could be given by one whose best education in Indian politics had been derived from Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's fiery speeches, and from newspapers whose contents led to the passing of the Vernacular Press Act. Banerji had just come out of jail, and the issues of the *Bengalee* sent to him increased his admiration for the hero of his boyhood.

When he was asked by some of the Irish-American gentlemen he came to know, to sound the feelings of the leading Indian patriots, he naturally opened communications with the man who was recently said to have declared, when sentenced to imprisonment, that he would shake the foundations of the British Government." He proceeds: "At this date, I cannot recollect the contents of that letter, though I remember that it was written at a stage of mental development and political knowledge when I believed, or rather fancied, that the best remedy for Indian evils lay in the subversion of the British Government. I declare, however, with the same honesty and frankness with which I have always written since I learned to wield a pen, that this incident of the letter was a single episode of my life, having no relation of cotinuity with my future career. My connection with the Irish-Americans in any sense lasted only a few months, and from a short while after the writing of that letter till now I have had no intercourse, either by word or writing, with men of the Irish-American League, though nearly a year and a half of this period was spent in New York."

The writer maintains that nothing would have been heard of his letter if he had not opposed the Congress. Banerji did not reply to the letter; he believes this was because the fiery patriot had become more cautious. After Amrita Lal Roy returned to Calcutta Banerji mentioned the letter to him, but he did not warn him against such folly. He had almost forgotten the incident, when it was recalled to his mind by a threat made after he had sharply criticised the misappropriation of the National Fund, and the dishonest wire pulling by which the Provincial Conference of 1888 was got up and managed. He mentions other occasions on which he was threatened, the last being subsequent to his criticism of the Town Hall *fiasco*. After this we saw Banerji, who gave him to understand that he must expect to be exposed, unless he changed his attitude towards the political agitators. In conclusion, he says, he has explained his grounds of difference with the political leaders in different places, and the only answer he has received is that at a period of life when a man can scarcely be said to have any opinion at all he used to be as thoughtless as they. He concludes. "If a change of views, with age, is a crime, in my case, at least, it is justified by the experience that the British Government of India is far more considerate and generous than would be that of some of the most approved of our patriots, who would scruple at no means to gain their ends, and who, if they had their way, would soon make to burn in India the fires of the Inquisition for political heresy."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14.

10 p.m.	80·3

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·6

ONE very satisfactory matter, which will come up for discussion at the meeting on the 17th of the Senate of the Punjab University, is a proposal to apply for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to grant the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws to all persons who shall pass the examinations and fulfil the conditions that may be prescribed under the act of incorporation. Should such sanction be obtained, the law school of the University will become much more popular, and the prestige of the University will be raised. It will be possible then for the Punjabi to obtain his LL.D. without applying to New York. It is also proposed that no lady should be allowed to take the degree of M. D. of the Punjab University without having first obtained the degree of B.A. of this or some other university.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

ASHINASH CHUNDER SEN was rearraigned at the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday on a charge of aiding and abetting his father, Shama Churn Sen, late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in defrauding the Bank to the extent of Rs. 6,50,000 by fictitious credit. Mr. S. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the bank authorities. Mr. Garth, instructed by Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, appeared for the defence.

The following further evidence was recorded:—

Edward John Lindsay, examined, said:—I am senior sub-accountant of the Chartered Bank, Calcutta Branch. I have been in the bank at Calcutta for 5½ years, and about a year-and-a-half as a senior sub-accountant. The practice in our bank for parties paying money in notes is to hand the notes to the receiving cashier, who sees to their correctness. (Witness described the routine in the bank.) Witness continued:—Shama Churn Sen was the cashier of the bank. A cash balance was made up at the end of each day by Shama Churn Sen. Shama Churn Sen was responsible for the cash. There is a book kept in which the cash balances are entered up every evening. The cash balances shown at the end of each day should be the same as those shown in the clean cash-book. I recollect the evening of the 14th April last. On that evening I checked the cash. On the afternoon of the 14th April, about 4 P. M., I found that the clean cash-book of the 11th April had not been balanced. I compared that cash book with the credit and debit slip, and checked the figures by adding them up, but could not balance the book. I then counted the cash of the 14th April. I counted all the notes, which I got from the paying *poddar*, in the presence of Shama Churn Sen. I next checked the clean cash book of that day (14th April), but could not get it to balance with the cash balance as shown in the daily cash balance book of 14th April. The entry of the cash balance of the 14th April is in the handwriting of Shama Churn Sen. I first saw this entry about 8 o'clock at night. Shama Churn was present at the time.

At this stage, Mr. Garth contended that this evidence was utterly irrelevant, and did not in any way implicate his client.

Mr. Apcar submitted that he could not help adopting this course, as it was the only way to show how the accused had abetted his father. He had already proved conspiracy on the previous occasion, in regard to the cheque given by the accused, and he could give evidence convicting the accused with the offence up to the hilt.

His Worship suggested that the case might be adjourned till the other man was arrested.

Mr. Apcar had no objection to this, as the accused was on bail.

Mr. Garth objected, as his client was carrying on a large business, and having this charge hanging over him would damage him, both socially and morally. If the prosecution were unable to proceed, his client should be discharged.

After some further argument, it was decided to proceed with the case, Mr. Garth's objection being noted.

Witness continued: I counted all the notes on that day (14th April). I counted the bags of silver also. It was about 10 P.M., and Shama Churn was there. The pencil figures 3,07,471-2-11 are Mr. Bilson's. On the morning of the 15th April, I first observed that the figure 1 of 122 had been altered into 4 in the entry. The amount I found in notes was 1,95,960, and not Rs. 4,95,960. Shama Churn Sen sent me *salaams* while I was re-checking the clean cash book. I went, and he told me that I would find the cash short. I asked how much, and he said 3 lakhs of rupees. I asked him how he would account for the cash being 3 lakhs short. He told me he had taken 3 lakhs to purchase opium, and that he had been unable to obtain an advance against that opium that day, but would obtain an advance the following day, and refund the money. He asked me to say nothing about it to Mr. Marshall. I told him I could give him no such promise, and that I must report the matter to the Manager, Mr. Marshall. I then locked up the treasury. Shama Churn took the master-key, and I took the key of the outer door. I saw Shama Churn the next day when he came to office, and took him to Mr. Marshall, and left him there. I checked the book on the 14th April to balance the cash. On the 11th April, there is an entry in the cash balance book, written by Shama Churn Sen. There is another cash balance of the 11th April struck out in pencil. It is in the hand writing of Shama Churn Sen. I saw these two entries on the evening of the 14th, and asked Shama Churn what was the meaning of their being two cash balances. He said, when giving over the cash on the 11th, he made a stupid mistake. There were two boxes containing notes, and when the sub-accountant took over the notes on that evening, he (Shama Churn) only produced the box containing the odd bundles of notes. It told him it was a ridiculous thing to do, but if the cash of that day, the 14th, balanced correctly, the matter would be explained. I did not check the second cash balance with the clean cash book of the 11th. It was not written then. I discovered it later in the evening. There was a difference of 6 lakhs between the two. There is no cash balance for the 12th, as it was a holiday. The entry in the cash balance book of the 31st December, 1889, is in the handwriting of Shama Churn. It agrees with the clean cash balance. This (produced) is one of Sen Brothers and Co's pass books with our bank. They are debited with one lakh of rupees on the 29th of June, 1889. Some of the entries in it, on the credit side, are made by our ledger-keeper, Debendro Baboo. I have known the accused for over four years. I have transacted business with him for the bank. He carried on business in the name of Sen Bros. and Co. Accused, as Sen Bros. and Co. had a current deposit account with our bank. Pass books are issued to constituents who have current deposit accounts.

The case was about to be adjourned at this stage, when Mr. Garth submitted that these adjournments were greatly to the prejudice of the accused, who had a right to know what the evidence against him was. The portion of the evidence connecting him with the case might be given and concluded in one day. It was a gross injustice to him to have the case postponed from day to day, without first giving the evidence the prosecution had, connecting him with Shama Churn Sen's offence.

The case was eventually adjourned till Friday, the 13th instant.—*Daily News.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Previously registered	4	13	4	72	4	72	3	49
June 14, Saturday	0	0	1	84	2	10	1	40
„ 15, Sunday	3	75	3	83	4	45	...	
Total	7	88	10	9	11	27	4	89
Total of corresponding date last year	5	30	9	26	8	67	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th June, as compared with the statement of the 3rd June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 3. Rs.	A.	P.	June 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,0,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,21,673	0	1	2,27,37,360	9	10
Other Deposits, &c.	3,35,19,360	14	11	3,54,24,593	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,61,514	5	11	4,23,557	15	2
Sundries	12,15,51	10	6	12,36,360	1	1
Rs.	7,91,18,399	15	5	8,56,17,371	9	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	74,67,105	0	0	75,07,450	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	85,45,186	0	0	84,14,926	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,23,59,224	2	10	1,12,17,639	4	9
Credits on do.	90,26,995	4	1	89,18,739	0	5
Bills discounted &c.	1,67,44,828	6	0	1,74,94,333	8	1
Balances with other Banks	4,13,670	4	2	4,23,507	4	10
Bullion	3,038	4	0	3,038	4	0
Dead Stock	12,34,391	5	5	12,35,712	7	2
Stamps	12,248	9	0	11,853	11	0
Sundries	2 93,8:8	7	4	2,98,976	14	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,14,93,175	1	10	1,42,40,950	8	8
Do. at Branches	1,15,24,616	2	9	1,58,50 224	9	7
Rs.	7,91,18,399	15	5	8,56,17,371	9	4

THE *Indian Mirror* pathetically asks, "Is India to be converted into a second Ireland?" To show that the conversion is proceeding, it notices that "in the Punjab, a Mahomedan snatches a Congress petition to Parliament from a Congress agent, and the latter obtains no redress. In the North-West Provinces, a prominent Congress man is assaulted and beaten within an inch of his life, and the police and the magistrate quietly look on. Let such things be quietly encouraged; and why should not every *badmash* in the land consider himself licensed to deal as he likes with the person and property of every man known to be a Congressman? But what is merriment to these officials and their friends in the press, is shame and death to the people. It is very necessary, we say, that Parliament should just now know the sort of persecution to which the Congress party are liable to be subjected. The Cawnpore incident is just such as falls legitimately within the province and the exercise of the interference of the Indian Political Agency in London. But, we confess, we have some misgivings as to the exercise of the interference by the Indian Political Agency."

EXEMPTIONS FROM INCOME-TAX.

THE following is a summary of the new rules past by the Government of India, defining what incomes and allowance, or parts thereof, are henceforward to be exempted from liability to the income-tax. There will be exempted:—

(1) the income of persons (other than persons in the service of the Government) residing in—

(*a*) the scheduled districts of the Presidency of Madras;

(*b*) the Hill Tracts of Chittagong;

(*c*) the Mewas States under the Khandesh Political Agency;

(*d*) the Khondmals and the Mahal of Angul in Orissa;

(2) the income of universities or other associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes, and of local authorities as defined in section 3 of the Act;

(3) the official allowance of a duly accredited Agent of a Prince or state in India in alliance with her Majesty;

(4) any capital sum paid in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension;

(5) so much of the income of a person as is derived solely and directly from the production of indigo or the preparation thereof for the market; but this clause is not to affect the liability of an officer or servant of such person;

(6) such portion of any person's income as is paid to any Service Fund, Mutual Benefit Fund, Friendly Society, or other legally established Association, not being a company, in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity, in the same way as if the payment were made to an Insurance Company;

(7) such portion of the income of any person in the service of the Government, or of any local authority, or of any Railway Company, as is paid into any Provident Fund, and as is not repayable to him while he remains in such service.

Provided that the amount of income exempted under No. (6) and No. (7.) together with the amount exempted under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*g*), of the Act, shall not exceed one-sixth of the whole income in respect of which the person would, but for these exemptions, be liable;

(8) interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, a Service Fund or a Friendly Society.

It is further ruled—

(1) that a claim to exemption on that portion of income taxable under part I of the second schedule of the Act which is paid as a premium to an Insurance Company shall not be entertained, if the claim is made after six months from the last day of the financial year during which the premium was paid;

(2) that officers and men of the Indian Marine Service shall not for the purposes of the Act be treated as belonging to her Majesty's Indian Forces; and

(3) that for the purposes of the Act—

(*a*) the tentage allowance included in the pay and Indian allowances of an officer in military employ, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has the camp equipage of his rank in a serviceable condition;

(*b*) the horse allowance included in the consolidated or staff pay of certain officers in military employ, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer actually maintains the number of *bona fide* chargers prescribed for his rank.

SEVERE DISTRESS IN THE SOUDAN.

IN the House of Commons on the 23rd ult. Mr. Howorth asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the condition of the Soudan, where it was reported that the people were absolutely starving and cannibalism had taken place, and would the Government take early measures to alleviate the distress.

Sir James Fergusson reminded the hon. member that he answered a question on the same subject two days ago, when he stated that the Government had every reason to believe that the distress in the Soudan was extreme, principally owing to the failure of the crops in succeeding years, which had produced a state of things with which we were unhappily acquainted in India in famine years. Some of the facts mentioned by the hon. member were probably exaggerations, but the Government were informed that there was extreme misery. The places in the interior were not under our jurisdiction and control. In the neighbourhood of Suakim the officials of the Egyptian Government were giving liberal supplies to the necessitous, but as to the mitigation of the state of affairs in the interior, it was evidently not in the power of her Majesty's Government or of the Egyptian Government to give any relief.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. „	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div*
Bar Silver	47¼. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		34,000	bales.
„ „ „	Surats	4,000	„
„ „	Import of Cotton	41,000	„
„ „ „	Surats	10,000	„
„ „	Stock of Cotton	935,000	„
„ „ „	Surat	148,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London		12,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Turkish route interrupted beyond Buereh.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

THE young Maharaja of Murbhunj, aged eighteen, has successfully passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. If not the first independent maharaja, who has ever passed this examination at any university, writes the *Englishman*, he may fairly be ranked with the best youth of our own Universities.

THE official returns of the foreign land trade of British India for the eleven months ending February 1890 show a falling off in the value of imports amounting to 35 lakhs of rupees, and an increase of exports valued at 31 lakhs. The decrease in the imports is more than accounted for by an extraordinary decline in the importations from Karenni and Zimme, which fell by some 42 lakhs; while the increase in the exports is mainly due to a rise of 25 lakhs in the value of the consignments to Kabul, and of six lakhs in the value of those to Kashmir.

As announced by telegram, a cartridge magazine of the 45th Sikhs at Rawalpindi, in which six sepoys were filling cartridges, two barrels of gunpowder blew up on Tuesday morning about 9 a.m. Four of the men were killed, two having been blown to pieces, and a seventh sepoy, a sentry, outside, was so much hurt that his recovery is doubtful. The explosion, which took place a short distance behind the club, was heard all over the station. The magazine was blown to pieces, and portions of the bodies were found at a distance from the scene of the explosion. The doors of the bells of arms close to the magazine were blown in, the tiles all loosened, and a rifle was broken.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

WILD LIFE IN BORNEO.

THE marriage custom varies in Borneo, writes the *Providence Journal*; the general method being for the bride and groom to be brought out before the assembled tribes with great solemnity and seated side by side. A betel-nut is then cut in two by the medicine woman of the tribe, and one-half given to the bride and the other half to the groom. They begin to chew the betel-nut, and then the old woman after some sort of incantation, knocks their heads together. This completes the ceremony. They are not polygamous, but a brave divorces his wife for very little cause, and they are generally married four or five times before they die. The people, as a rule, are generally kind and simple, and posses many good qualities. Their head hunting they consider no crime. Here is an instance of the incongruity of that horrible practice and their natural kindness of heart. A party had just returned in a boat from an expedition. Hanging over the side of the boat was the bloody head of a woman, and sitting in the bow was a little girl. The child was the daughter of a murdered woman. Yet the people of the tribe caressed and petted her, and the man who had slain her mother took her into his own family to be brought up as his adopted child.

Father Jackson tells of a tribe he visited shortly after he was established on the island, called Dusans, and who have a woman for a chief. Of this visit he speaks as follows:—"A Hungarian, named Witti, who had explored the island on behalf of the British North Borneo Company, and who was subsequently horribly murdered, together with most of his party, by head hunters, told me of the tribe. They live near the mountain of Keni Balu, the summit of which is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and which is supposed never to have been trodden by the feet of man. The Dusans believe it to be the place where the spirits of their dead rest in peace and happiness. Witti was probably the only European who had ever before visited the tribe. Accompanied by two guides I started out. The way lay over hills and through valleys, most beautiful to look at, but difficult and painful to traverse. In some places we had to walk along the sides of precipices, and again climbed up the sides of the steep mountains, pulling ourselves up by the means of long grass and bushes with which they were covered. In the valleys we had to wade knee-deep through mud and water, for our way lay through thick, rough grass that reached far above our heads. On reaching the valley I was conducted to the home of the chief of the tribe, an old woman, called Dintas. How she came to be the chief I have never discovered. Her husband is living, but he seems to be a person of no importance in the tribe. The house was made of bamboo and leaves, and was about sixty feet long and thirty wide. It had two principal divisions. On one side it was open from end to end, forming a common room for the younger members of the families. The other half, like the Dyak houses, was subdivided into seven rooms, looking very much like dog kennels, each one serving for one family. The house is also raised about four or five yards from the ground. The trunk of a tree with a few notches in it served the purpose of steps. I had not been in the place long when Dintas made her appearance. She seemed pleased at my coming, and at once spread out her best cane mat for me to sit upon, and inquired eagerly the reason of my visit. When my interpreter had explained this to her she said it was very good, and hoped I would remain in her house, and said she would send for Sa Raman, the sub-chief, and the other people and we could talk the matter over in the evening when the work in the rice fields would be finished. It began to get dark about half-past five, and the sons and daughters of Dintas, with their families, came in from their work, and after satisfying their curiosity by a good stare at me, began to cook their rice for their evening meal. They did not consume much time. Each took his share of rice and a cocoanut shell and raised it to his mouth with his fingers. They drank their water from hollow bamboo sticks. When supper was finished they grouped themselves in a semicircle around me and regarded me with great astonishment. Sa Raman came in with a crowd of others. So I had quite a large audience. All, even the women and children, smoked a kind of tobacco and chewed the betel-nut. Everywhere through the island the natives chew the betel-nut, from which they derive a sort of stimulant, and the greatest courtesy a native can show is to bring out his casket of betel-nuts and lay them before you. The fires had been extinguished at the end of supper, and there was no other light in the room except that given by the pipes and cigars. I lit a candle which Mr. Witti had given me to use in such an emergency. This seemed to astonish them very much. Some of the old people broke off the little bits of tallow which had trickled down the sides of the candle, and wrapping them up in the leaves, put them carefully away. The light of the candle enabled them to have a better view of me, and to examine the little things I had, which were subjected to so much handling and trying on that I really thought they would be pulled to pieces. The men all carried swords and long spears. The women, when working in the fields, wear a sort of jacket of coarse blue stuff, but on entering the house this is taken off, and their only garment is a piece of cloth about a yard wide which they wear around their waists. This is fastened by many rings of coloured cane, and in some cases by brass wire or chain. The unmarried women are distinguished by wearing in addition a small piece of cloth round their breasts. The younger women wear brass rings on their arms and ankles. They wear also a sort of earring. The holes made in the ears by those rings are very large, and I noticed that old women utilise them by sticking cigars in them so as to be ready for immediate use. When I thought they had looked at me long enough to satisfy their curiosity, I got my interpreter to explain the object of my visit. This, I can tell you, was a difficult matter. They seem to have no idea of religious worship, though they have an indistinct notion of a Great Spirit or Being. They believe that the good go after death to enjoy rest on the top of Keni-Balu, but I could not discover what they believe to be the fate of the bad. I told them I had left my own people and country to do them good. That I had heard of the Dusans, and that I would like to teach their children all about the Great Spirit and many other things which would make them happy. When my speech was finished the old people talked among themselves for awhile. Some of them looked dubious and shook their heads. The Dintas and Sa Raman began to question me, and finally said they would give me an answer in two days. I told them to send their answer to Mr. Witti at Abui down the river, and he would inform me. This business having been settled, the evening party, which had been got up in my honour, began. Two sorts of drink were passed around in a cocoanut shell to each person, even to the children. It did not seem very strong, and I should say that each one drank about a quart. There was no intoxication, however, except that Dintas seemed a little excited and sang a song about which she wanted my opinion, and I noticed that Sa Raman was inclined to be a trifle noisy; several of the young men danced singly. Toward the hour of midnight the people who did not belong to the house took their leave, and, as I was very tired from the long and rough journey and nearly stifled with the tobacco smoke, I thought I might retire. Before doing this I knelt down to say my night prayers. This change of posture immediately attracted the attention of those who remained, and they again collected around me to watch my movements. As I lay on my mat a semicircle of gazers settled themselves near, but, notwithstanding this, and the smell and grunting of the pigs under the floor, I fell asleep and heard nothing until 5 o'clock in the morning."

VENOMOUS SPIDERS.

MR. A. J. FIELD in *Knowledge* writes:—It does not seem to be generally known that spiders are provided with a poison of a very active nature, the effects of which are similar to those produced by snakes-poisons. It is true that the spiders found in England are small and quite harmless to man; but it is probable that some poisonous fluid is secreted in the mandibles of all spiders—even the bite of the common house-spider (*Tegenaria domestica*) is quickly fatal to flies and other insects on which it preys. Spider-poison appears to have special effects on certain insects, and the largest flies are not always the least affected by it. Insects over which spider-poison has but little influence are usually left meshed in the web to struggle until exhausted before the spider attempts to devour them. When a fly is bitten by a spider its whole body seems seized by a violent convulsive twitchings, and death generally occurs after a few minutes. The spider's poison issues from a sac and duct at the base of its mandibles; it closely resembles

SCIENCE NOTES.

MM. Brouet and Petit have devised a process for making ozone from oxygen, by drying it with chloride of calcium, and electrifying it by the discharge from powerful induction coils excited by a dynamo. A somewhat similar method has been invented by Mr. Earnst Fahrig, of St. Helen's Ozone Works, Plaistow, but in this the ozone is manufactured from the air, which is first sterilised, then expanded and compressed in pipes. After that it is electrified by means of blue electric sparks produced in a way which is still kept a secret.

Mr. T. T. P. B. Warren, of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Works, Silvertown, has suggested the use of an electro-magnet or solenoid for indicating the presence of submerged torpedoes, or lost anchors and other iron masses. The magnet is lowered into the water within a few feet of the bottom by means of a line and a delicate strain dynamometer. It is excited by a battery, and allowed to drift with the boat over the ground. The sunken torpedo or anchor will, of course, attract the magnet, and the dynamometer will reveal the fact by the increased strain.

The phonograph is, at all events, likely to be useful as a means of correspondence in the countries where many of the inhabitants cannot read or write—for example, Mexico, in which the postal authorities have adopted the instrument, and the public can use it at the rate of six to 12 cents per 1,000 words. The user having paid the fee, speaks his message into the instrument, and it is sent by post and reproduced at its destination to the person addressed.

At a recent meeting of the Physical Society of London, Mr. C. V. Boys, F.R.S., exhibited an apparatus by which he is able to photograph drops of water in the course of their formation. It consists of a lantern and lenses by which a water-trough, the source of the drops, can be strongly illuminated; together with a lightning camera having a revolving disc with one perforation. By this means an exposure of 1-600th second could be made 20 times a second. The slide of the camera was about three feet long, and could be moved across the field by hand so as to receive consecutive impressions. The photographs thus obtained show the formation, breaking away, oscillations, and rebounding of the drops on the liquid. By arranging the photographs in a kind of thauma-trope the phenomena of drops are pictured in a realistic manner. Mr. Boys also exhibited photographs of water fountains which he had broken up into drops by musical sounds, and taken with the light of the electric sparks.

A new insulating compound, which finds favour among French electricians, is made by mixing one part troy weight of Greek pitch with two parts of burnt plaster. The plaster is pure gypsum brought to a high temperature and plunged in water. The compound when hot is applied with a brush. It is amber coloured, and polishable, besides enduring the the effects of unusual heat or moisture.

The auxanoscope of M. Trouve, electrician, Rue de Tournelles, Paris, is a magic lantern in which the ordinary lamp is replaced by an incandescent electric lamp, an improvement which enables the whole apparatus to be greatly simplified and reduced in size. So much is this the case that it has been adopted by the Ligue de l'enseignement, whose members travel from town to town and village to village communicating instruction by lectures. It might prove equally useful to lecturers in this country. A portable battery supplies the light for two to three hours at an expenditure of 60 to 70 Watts. The field of projection is about 6ft. square and the light nearly as good as the oxyhydrogen lamp.

Herr A. Meydenbauer, who writes in the *Bayr Industr und Gewerblatt*, does not agree with the French mineralogist who would place the matrix of the diamond in the lower plutonic rocks of the earth's crust. Herr Meydenbauer, on the contrary, gives a variety of reasons for concluding that the diamond is not of terrestrial origin, but has come to us in meteorites from space. It has long been remarked that the matrix of diamonds resembles meteoric matter, and diamond dust has been found in meteorites; but for all that it seems imprudent to declare, with this German *savant*, "the diamond is, therefore, a gift of Heaven!"

Experiments have been made at Havre with the luminous buoy of M. Dibos. The buoy emits the light (which is produced by phosphuret of calcium on reaching the water, and as it is very powerful the sea is illuminated for a considerable distance around. Spectators in the lighthouse at Havre saw the glare distinctly at a point two-and-a-half miles away, and it can be seen for over five miles.

Experiments are also to be made in lighting the channel of the Seine from the Amfard bank to where the dykes commence, by means of decked boats with masts over six feet high, on which lights are to be mounted.

Professor W. Cragin, of Washburn College, has reported on the remarkable meteorites of Greensburgh, in Kiowa county, Kansas, U. S. Five of them weigh over 1,000 pounds, the heaviest he obtained reaching 466 pounds. There are, at least, 20 in all, and some have since their fall been used to ornament the side walks of the town. They are pitted on the surface and encrusted with a burnt skin. Nickeliferous iron, with cavities containing olivine and triolite, form the greater part of the masses. The date of the fall, though recent, is unknown, and the space covered by it is about a square mile.

Mr. R. F. Grantham, M.I.C.E, read a paper before the last meeting of the Surveyors' Institute on the encroachment of the sea along parts of the English coast, and explained a method of preventing it by groynes arranged as at Shoreham, in Sussex. This method has been very successful during the past twelve years, and under certain circumstances may render sea-walls needless.

Furze and Scotch heather have been acclimatised in the United States at Nantucket. Furze and broom are also naturalised in the South of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

The telegraph ship Westmeath has left Henley's cable factory to lay the Halifax (N.S.) and Bermuda [illegible] She carries 874 miles [illegible]ged and in [illegible] rate from [illegible]t the sugar [illegible]om seedlings [illegible]ew varieties [illegible]by selection. [illegible]has deteriorat- [illegible]ty of thunder [illegible]ll, who finds [illegible]ts shadow on a [illegible]ving that the [illegible] drops by the [illegible]e, it may be [illegible]coagulates into [illegible]om which sees [illegible]g thunder may [illegible]nders Petrie last [illegible]s surely one of [illegible]t dates at least [illegible]evidently part of [illegible]res. The instruc- [illegible]eadlines of red, [illegible]' character. The [illegible] of the work:— [illegible]ined in her legs [illegible]beaten. *Do with* [illegible]ease until she is [illegible]ed papyrus in the [illegible] the Nineteenth [illegible]ains prescriptions [illegible]ng to the copyist, [illegible]000 B.C.). *Facsi-* [illegible]published.

[illegible]e been attended [illegible]s, occurred to the [illegible]mballa and Kalka [illegible]t appears that the [illegible]ook fright at some [illegible]ble to control them, [illegible] the road where the [illegible]urned it completely [illegible]Major Cubbins and [illegible]s in it, and were [illegible] after some delay [illegible]urney. All, includ- [illegible]ac ulous escape.

[illegible] Lily-white Teeth [illegible]th of Flowers, should [illegible] MOUTH ELIXIR, [illegible]ce and at the same [illegible]Per bottle, Re.1-4 and

NOTICES.

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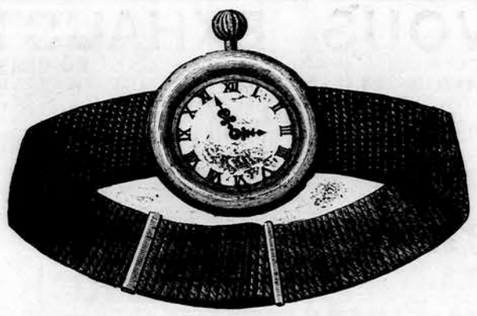

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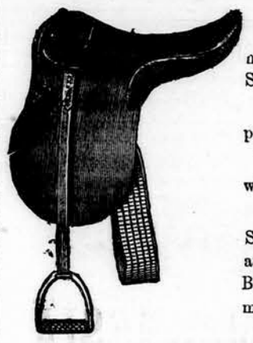

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